LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSURANCE.

Sentiment plays a large part with every country to see that the country becomes prosperous.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Surely, we have enough sentiment left with us. So support Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 146— BOMBAY TUESDAY OCTOBER 18 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
22 Oct.	KAISAR-I HIND		11,430
9 „	RAZMAK@		10,602
Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 „	NARKUNDA x		16,302
19 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 „	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA*..	11,120
3 Dec	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 „	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 „	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
1928			
7 Jan	RAWALPINDI	MALOJAx ..	20,837
14 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 „	RAWALPINDI	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 „	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 „	RAZMAK@†..		10,602
21 „	HINA$ ..		7,952
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 „	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 „	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 „	ALOJAx ..		20,837
5 May	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,088

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.

2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th „	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
5th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
19th Oct.	BANUKRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports	
21st „	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi	
22nd „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie	
24th „	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.	
26th „	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa.	
2nd Nov.	xKARAGOLA ..	Mombasa.	

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Hakodate Maru..	5303	17 Oct.	30 Oct.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	6 Nov.	15 Nov.
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 „	29 „
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	20 „	2 Dec.
Penang Maru ..	5214	1 Dec.	13 „

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusan."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Indus Maru	14th Oct.	23rd Oct.
Shunko Maru	28th „	6th Nov.
Sumatra Maru	10th Nov.	24th „
Honolulu Maru	24th „	6th Dec.

For Particulars apply to :—

Ch. MURASE, Manager

Phone No. 22180, Telegrams "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22497.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened an interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE 'Shakti Sanjivani' Pills

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR - - - - (Kathiawar)

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Gloucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Diver, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly ..	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7.

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Managing Agents:

M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'Lisstreet, Mazagon, Bombay

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS	Exceed	Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26)	Over	Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED A FILING CLERK, must be knowing Machinery line, only energetic and young men need apply. BATLIBOI & CO., Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
R514

WANTED—A young HINDU COMPOUNDER. Apply personally to Dr. S. S. RAO CHARAK, PHARMACY & SURGERY, Parel.
A R515.

WANTED AGENTS, throughout India. Pay 50/ Commission. Apply anna stamp.—TRADING COMPANY, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
A R181

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay
A

EARN Rs. 100 to 200 a month.—WANTED—DISTRICT AGENTS in all parts of India, Burma and Ceylon to sell our famous Mysore Agarbathies and other Perfumery Articles and to canvass shares. Apply with two annas stamps for particulars to:—K. RAMA DAS, Managing Director, The Mysore Perfumery & Indigenous Industries, Ltd., Mysore.
A R467.

FRUITS, FLOWERS SEEDS.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 13 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir.
F R29203

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle," can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

PURE HIMALAYAN HONEY at the Cheapest Rates:—Honey white, yellow, and red at Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, and Re. 1-4 per 2 lbs tin. Postage extra HONEY FACTORY, Chamba, via Dalhousie (Punjab).
T R499.

FOR SALE.—PURE SILK SARRHIES, 5, 5 1/2, 6 yards by 44 inches, without borders. Cream and Champaigne colour. Guaranteed best stuff. High testimonials awarded. Sold at Reduced Rate at Rs. 3 per yard. Packing and postage free. Goods sent per V. P. P. order at once. WANTED COMMISSION AGENTS. For terms apply to SYAL TRADING CO., Regd. "Rose Villa," P. B. No. 12, Grand Trunk Road, LUDHIANA.
T 29381.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE? DELHI (Registered under Act XXI of 1860(Teaches and Grants Diplomas in Homoeopathy, Electro Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, and Dentistry. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA Royal Homoeopathy Institute DELHI.
P R370

PROFESSION.

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—regarding Fortune, consult Prof. N. PURSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

HOTELS

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4, & 2-8 per diem (Family suites with bath available.)
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL'

MEDICAL.

BESCEN'S EYE DROP:—If you have lost your eye-sight, it will bring round within a fortnight. It cures all sorts of eye disease. No harm. Cure guaranteed. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. —Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28515B

CATARACTS—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Cure Guaranteed. Particulars on request. "Sri" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194A

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "HAKODATE MARU", are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 17th October, 1927, from Japan *via* Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival; otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received uptil 5th November, 1927 for supply of 60,000 maunds of grass fodder in Rajputana.
Apply to No. 2045, Advt. Dept., "The Bombay Chronicle".
29404.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3041 of 1924.

RANCHHORDAS BHAWAN .. Plaintiff.
Vs.
RAJARAM TUKARAM. .... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 18th day of June, 1925, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 10th day of November, 1927, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

Land, situate at Mauje Pahadi, Turf Malad, Sub-District Bandra, District Thana Taluka Salsette.

(a) Field named Pydhoni, Survey No. 92, Falni No. 3, Area 2 Acres, 36 Gunthas, Assessment Rs. 4-8-0.
(b) Field named Talyachi Dongri, Varkas and Khariff land, described as below:—

Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Aggregate Area Acres	Gunthas	Aggregate Assessment Rs.	as.	ps.
119	0	Varkas 1					
,,	0	Varkas 2					
,,	0	Varkas 3					
120	0	Varkas 10					
119	3	Kharif	0	3	7	13	1	0

In all, land at Pahadi admeasures 6 Acres and 3 Gunthas.

Pieces of land at Mauje Goregaon, Turf Malad, Taluka Salsette in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana, described as below:—

Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Aggregate Area Acres	Gunthas.	Aggregate Assessment Rs.	as.	ps.
10	0	Varkas 1					
2	0	Varkas 2					
3	0	Varkas 2					
4	0	Varkas 3					
2	6	Kharif 0					
4	2	Kharif	0	7	6¼	18	14	8
25	0	Varkas 1					
25	0	Varkas 2					
25	3	Kharif 0					
50	0	Varkas 1					
59	1	Kharif	0	3	39¾	18	11	0
25	5	Kharif	0	0	15½	1	6	0
25	0	Kharif 1					
60	1	Varkas 0					
60	0	Kharif	2	1	10½	4	13	0

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 51, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 11th day of May, 1927.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
29402

COOK—EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE
BOMBAY AGENTS:—
MAFATLAL VANMALI DAS & CO.
Girgaum Back Roads

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASKS OF BANGLE IVORY.

By order of the office concerned Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms on account and risk of the concerned:—

1 Cask No. 18 Bangle Ivory Hard round centres (1 piece under 10 lbs. and 10 pes. over 10lbs) about 143lbs.

1 cask No. 20 Bangle Ivory hard round centres (1 piece under 10 lbs. and 14 over 10 lbs.) about 204 lbs.

1 cask No. 24 Bangle Ivory hard round centres (15 pes. over 10 lbs.) about 205 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE ON THE SEA SIDE OF OLD KANTWADY, BANDRA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 472 of 1916 (Eva Gonsalves vs. D. M. Cardoz and others) and by virtue of the Power of Sale given by the Consent Order, dated the 30th January, 1924, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 5th proximo, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the following property:—

All that piece of land situate at Cantwady in sub-district of Bandra admeasuring about 976 square yards together with the dwelling houses and out-houses standing thereon, bearing Municipal No. 65 Chimbai and Non-Agricultural Nos. 21-27, and bounded on the North by the property of the late Joao Braz Fernandes, on the East by the property of the late Gabriel Pereira and Anthony Pereira and on the South and West by the public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dadhtary Ferreira and Diwan, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

SALE AT SANTA CRUZ.

FURNITURE SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 23RD OCTOBER, 1927, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AT "PANTHAKEY LODGE", GODE BUNDER ROAD, SANTA CRUZ (TWO MINUTES' WALK FROM THE STATION AND OPPOSITE MR. KHARAS' BUNGALOW).

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above place and time, rich and handsome household French polished dining, drawing and bedroom furniture made by Roberts, Benjamin and others, rich bevelled mirror, dining room sideboards, dinner waggons, leather lined arm chairs and Morocco lined Chesterfield drawing room suites, mirror back corner and large centre cabinets, silver book and show cases, gramophone, electric chandeliers, silk tapestry and cushioned lined suite by Benjamin, new design double pole wooden bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, marble top wash-hand tables, writing tables, rich woollen and velvet pile carpets, rich glass cutlery, crockery and porcelainware, dining table, rich water colour engravings, teakwood ice chest with refrigerator by Army and Navy, teapoys, etc., etc.

The property of an European gentleman and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.

AMRUTANJAN
FOR
Speedy Recovery
FROM
Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain
Amrutanjan Depot
BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
PATHE CINEMA
TIME: 6-15, 8-15, & 10 P.M.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

UNIVERSAL PICTURE HOUSE

CINEMA PRECIOUS, Lamington Road.
Presents to-day and during the week
A Universal Jewel feature
THE WRONG MR. WRIGHT
Featuring JEAN HERSHOLT.
SEE
The heart breaking Romance of a CORSET KING!
Also the latest number of the EMPIRE NEWS BULLETIN
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

A BENEFIT SHOW!

In aid of the Bombay Y. M. C. A.
The most popular film of the day
KAMALATA
will be shown on
MONDAY, the 24th October 1927 at 10 a. m.
AT THE
KRISHNA CINEMA
New Charni Road, GIRGAUM.
SUPPORT THE Y. M. C. A. SO THAT IT MAY HELP YOUR NEEDY BROTHERS.
Rates:—Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 14, Ans. 7 and Ans. 4.
Booking at the—SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, Servants of India Society's Building, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, and on Monday 24-10-27 at the Cinema Theatre from 8 a. m.

BANKING.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	,, 96,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
GEORGE TOWN, MADARS.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 5,07,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ,, 5,62,50,000
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on 11 April, 2017

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

SHORT COVERING-TRADE BUYING

New York, Oct. 15.

On Saturday the New York futures market opened 25 points lower despite better Liverpool cablegrams. There was absence of selling pressure and prices improved 57 points on short covering and trade buying influenced by Government Report. The close showed a net rise of 26 points for near months while distant positions improved 18 points. The strength of the near months indicate good spot demand and shorts are transferring to distant deliveries. Spot prices improved 55 points to 21.50c.

The New Orleans futures market closed 27 to 29 points higher. Spot cotton improved 29 points to 21.09c.

The improvement in the prices of American cotton is probably due to technical adjustment of the oversold market. It is possible that sellers will be cautious as we are passing through a crop scare period of frost prediction which may cause further improvement the values in the immediate future. However, we see no real danger as the season on the whole is early and so far large quantities are ginned and picked. We believe frost will not do any material damage and think ales on buldges will be profitable.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable dated 15th instant from New York:—

January highest 21.03 (11-56 a.m.) lowest 20.46 (at the opening).

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. have sent the following on the 15th inst: "Favour sales."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee's New York friends Messrs. Harris, Irby and Vose wired as under:—

"Cotton: Don't expect important advance time being, and believe any decline moderate temporary; expect substantially higher prices eventually."

New York Cables. Weather generally better local frost not detrimental Basis continue big hand marketing slow but absence of Bull speculation plus somewhat increased hedges prevents market from reacting to bullish developments and indefferent market likely to continue during near future.

New York.—Washington statement to-day did not forecast higher prices but rumours that it had done so found market in sold out condition. Think we have probably seen low for some time to come.

New York:—"Market responding poorly low crop estimate, lacks follow up buying, trade buys on declines, consider cheap, Securities irregular."

Reuter:—"Market early declined on favourable weather later rallied on trade buying and short covering."

LIVERPOOL.

RATHER STEADY TONE.

Liverpool, Oct. 15.

The Liverpool futures market opened 15 points lower and prices showed a small improvement on local buying. There was no new feature except the report of 3,000 bales sold on the previous day. This proves that the trade demand shows signs of steady revival and to-day's sales were 5,000 bales. The futures market closed at a decline of 10 to 11 points, while Middling Spot declined 21 points to 11.41d. per lb.

Empire Cotton figures declined 10 points and Egyptian futures were steady at a decline of 5 points.

The technical condition of the market is fairly steady after heavy liquidation of speculative purchases. Trade demand is fairly good with a sign of steady revival.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 15th instant:—

8-55 a.m.: No precipitation. Weather cold, Eastern belt.

12-45 p.m: Fairly free selling. Trade fixing call sales.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

10-40 a.m.: "Indian selling at the opening in Liverpool. Weather warm."

6 p.m.: "New York prices later improved by Bullish Washington Government statement of supply and demand causing heavy buying by spinners. Southern spots very firm."

Liverpool.—Market strong on rumour current not definitely known Agricultural Bruean Report predicting much higher market next six months.

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.—New York cables: Large demand sapinners. Basis very stiff."

New York, 14/15th inst.:—Weekly weather standoff. Rains retarded picking West, good progress East, market liquidated, would respond favourable bullish developments."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales:—

Receipts to date 15-10-27, 1927-28 3035000; 1926-27 3408000.

Receipts yesterday 15-10-27, 1927-28 54000; 1926-27 92000.

Exports to date 15-10-27, 1927-28 1667000; 1926-27 1754600.

Stock at Ports 14-10-27, 1927-28 1980000; 1926-27 1883000.

Stock Interior Towns 14-10-27, 1927-28 865000; 1926-27 968000.

Stock Liverpool 14-10-27, 1927-28 1043000; 1926-27 830000.

Visible Supply 14-10-24, 1927-28 4757000; 1926-27 4257000.

Quantity in Sight 14-10-27, 1927-28 4285000; 1926-27 4680000.

BOMBAY.

WEAK BULLS UNLOADING.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

Following a rise of 26 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 399|- for Broach A.|M. delivery and declined to 397|- on scattered selling. At this level commission houses bought and prices improved to Rs. 402|8 when weak bulls unloaded. Quotations at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.|M. 399|-, 402|8, 397|- 397|8.
Oomra D.|J. 367|8, 370|-, 367|8, 368.
Bengal D.|J. 332|-, 334|-, 332|-, 333|-.

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

Liverpool market opened 5 points higher and later on improved to 9 points on Continental buying. Again Liverpool eased off to only 1 point higher. Locally the market opened at Rs. 397|8 for Broach A.|M. delivery and declined on tired bulls liquidating. The close was weak and prices at 6-30 p.m. were quoted as under:—

Broach A.|M. 397|8, 397|8, 394|-, 394|8.
Oomra D.|J. 366|-, 366|-, 364|-, 364|-.
Bengal D.|J. 332|-, 332|-, 330|-, 330|-.

COTTON ORACLE'S PREDICTION.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

It is understood that Mr. Gann has sent a cable from New York on Saturday stating main trend Bearish. Advise selling on Rallies. Expect another low level next week.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Oct. 17.

Sampin market is closed owing to holiday in Japan.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Saturday's Receipts Bales	348
Saturday's Exports Bales	220
Receipts from 1st Sept. Bales ..	74,933
Receipts same time last year Bales	62,052
Exports from 1st Sept. Bales	88,584
Exports same time last year Bales.	40,273
Stock of Cotton on 13th Oct. Bales	283,100
Stock same time last year Bales.	302,171

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

Bengal 333 D/J.
Broach 398 A/M.
Oomra 368 D/J.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

100 A. Damodar & Co. Amraoti 370
100 A. Damodar & Co. Akola 365
100 E. D. Sassoon Kekri 322
100 E. D. Sassoon Kekri 355
100 E. D. Sassoon Nizamabad 320
100 E. D. Sassoon Berar 350
100 E. D. Sassoon Gulabpura 320
100 Hindustan Mill Cambodia 430
100 E. D. Sassoon & Co. Ratlam 360
100 Toyomankwa Amraoti 341

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 17.

	Ready Mill Terms	Delivery Contract. Nov.	Dec.
Bengal Superfine MG	380		
Bengal Fine MG	345	+12	+ 9
Bengal FG MG	340		
Sindh-Punjab Fine MG	345		
Sindh1Punjab FG	340		
Wardha-Hingh. Fine MG	390		
Nagpur Fine MG	390	+27	+20
Yeotmal Fine MG	385		
Arvi Fine MG	385	+19	+14
Amraoti Fine MG	375		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine MG	375	+8.1-2	+
Mulkapur Fine MG	370/72		
Khandesh Fine MG	370/72	+2/3	
Muthia Fine MG	360/62		— 5
Nanded/Purna Best Quality.			
Purna Average Quality.			
Parbhani/Sailu Average Quality	375		
Indore/Ujjain	370		
Burwah Sanavada	370		
		March	
Broach Fine MG	405	+13/4	
Broach FG MG	395		
Western Good MG	385		
Western HG.			
Cambodia Fine MG	460		
Miraj/Sangli FG MG	425		
Compta FG MG	425		
Dhollera FG MG.			
Kadi/Viramgam FG MG.			

WHAT WILL AMERICA DO THIS WEEK?

Early on Sunday "MYSTICOR" received

MOST VALUABLE EXCLUSIVE INFORMATION

About the tendency of America for the

CURRENT WEEK.

WITHIN THREE HOURS ALL HIS UP-COUNTRY AND LOCAL CLIENTS HAD THE NEWS & ADVICE.

THIS WEEK THE EFFECTS WILL BE NOTICED IN OUR MARKET.

NON-CLIENTS IN BOMBAY.

IF YOU WANT WITH ABSOLUTE CERTAINTY TO MAKE THOUSANDS DURING THIS WEEK YOU CAN DO SO BY

GETTING THIS INFORMATION

ANY TIME AFTER 10-30 A.M. TO-DAY.

SPECIAL FEE **Rs. FIFTY CASH** SPECIAL FEE

ORDINARY CONSULTATIONS AS USUAL RS. TEN EACH.

UP-COUNTRY OPERATORS.

YOU CAN PROFIT TOO. SEND Rs. FIFTY BY T.M.O. AND THE NEWS WILL BE TELEGRAPHED URGENT.

N.B.—MY MONTHLY TERMS REGISTERED CLIENTS SCORE. FOR AN INCLUSIVE FEE OF Rs. 250/- THEY GET ALL TELEGRAMS AND ADVICE LONG BEFORE OTHERS.

No other office or non-client in Bombay has this information. On the 23rd "MYSTICOR" will very conclusively prove this statement.

"Mysticor" 1, DERBY HOTEL, BOMBAY.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BEUEL _ CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, October 17.

In full-pressed Bales. 15-10-27		Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh		512	1774
Central India		6480	5882
Barriand Nagar		961	407
Hyderabad-Gaorani		409	110
Berar	53	3285	1335
Central Provinces		2333	569
Total Oomras	55	13980	10 077
Dholera	188	11577	1763
N.W. Provinces ..	74	4050	1796
Rajputana		5118	5382
Sind-Punjab		3596	2877
Broach ..		2345	77
Coompta & Dharwar		2339	5036
Westerns-Northerns	15	2634	6309
Cocconada ..		..	119
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		6013	3592
Persian	16	1468	1809
American.. ..		17955	13421
Egyptian and African		3828	2821
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts ..		..	..
Total	348	74,933	62,052

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 15th Oct.

In full pressed Bales.

15-10-27	This year.	Last year.
Europe	220 46,325	35,432
Japan & China	56.989	13578
Coast Ports ..	2692	1849
Up-country by Rail	8,770	11713
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan	5750	4,033
Total	220 120526	66605

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 47/12, Highest 48/-, Closing 47/12-

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/5/6, Closing 4/5/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 56/14, Closing 56/9/6.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

3 months 4-5/16 per cent.
6 months 4-7/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 2 per cent.
1 month 2 1/2 per cent.
3 months 3 per cent.
6 months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—In more demand.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

OUR GROWTH

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

	June 1917	June 1927.
CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 3,36,00,000
RESERVE	,, 1,60,000	,, 1,00,00,000
DEPOSITS	,, 2,18,68,000	,, 17,05,73,000

Its life and service are dedicated to these purposes:—

TO SAFEGUARD YOUR MONEYS
TO FURTHER YOUR INTERESTS.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

BRITISH IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURES.

London, Oct. 15.

Shipment, ton,	To-day's Price. £ s. d.
Iron Crown Bars, Scatland ..	10 5 0
Iron Crown Bars, Nth-East Coast	10 5 0
Iron Angles, Scotland ..	10 10 0
Iron Angles, Nth-East Coast ..	10 10 0
Iron Tees, Scotland ..	10 15 0
Iron Tees Nth-East Cosat ..	10 15 0
Steel ship-plates, Scotland ..	7 12 6
Steel ship-plates Nth-East Coast	7 12 6
Boiler Plates, Scotland ..	10 10 0
Boiler Plates Nth-East Coast ..	10 10 0
Steel Angles Scotland ..	7 2 6
Steel Angles Nth-East Coast ..	7 2 6
Steel Joists, Scotland ..	7 2 6
Steel Joists Nth-East Coast ..	7 2 6
Rails, Nth-East Coast ..	8 5 0
Sheffield Steel Billets, Basic Soft, Spot ..	7 0 0
Sheffield Steel Billets Basic Hard Spot ..	8 2 6
Pig-Iron, Cleveland, Foundry No. 3 Middlesborough export	67|6
Scrap Heavy Steel, Cleveland, shipment	57|6
Scrap Heavy Cast Iron, Cleveland shipment	61 to 65
Pig-Iron Scottish Glasgow No. 3 (good merchantable brand export	71|6

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

Summary of Meterological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 17th October 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.967 inches (.090 above normal).

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.879 inches (104 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .010.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.2 degrees (1.3 below normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.0 degrees (1.9 above normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 89 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 75 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 97 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whold sky cloudy—10) 6.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.02 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 7.30 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 68.81.

BULLION MARKET

The Bombay Bullion Broker's Association Ltd.

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

Ready	21 7 9
Kartika	21 7 2
Margashirsha	21 7 3
Narandas Motilal Native Bars. 96, 97, 98, 99	27 7 6
National Bars	21 9 6

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

Ready	58 10 0
London Ready	25 12 0
Forward	25 13 0
London Shanghai	
Opening	2 6 1-2
Closing	2 6 5-8

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Closing.
Asho	58/8/0	58/9/0	58/8/0	58/9/0
Kartika	58/8/0	58/9/0	58/8/0	58/9/0
Margashirsha	58/8/0	58/9/0	58/8/0	58/9/0

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Oct. 17.

Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 31/32

LONDON—
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 1|6 7|32.
Bank's buying T T 1|5-31|32.
Bank's buying D D 1|6.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady market

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 972.
Bank's buying D D 957.

JAPAN
Bank's selling T T 128.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 124.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 135 1/4.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 171.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155 1/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 275 1|2.
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84 11-1/2.
London—Silver per oz. Ready 25/12.
London—Silver per oz. Forward 25/13.
Tone of Silver.—Steady. India and China bought. Continent sold.
Amtrican Cross Rate 4.87-1/16.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle.")

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ld.)

Muktsar (Punjab) Oct. 15.

Wheat Maghar	4	6	9
Gram Katak	4	0	0
Gram Jeth	3	9	6
Cottonseed Maghar	3	4	9
Cottonseed Poh	3	4	3
Cottonseed Phagan	3	6	0

READY:—

Wheat	4	4	0	to 4	10	0
Gram	3	15	0	to 4	3	0
Barley	3	0	6	to 3	1	6
Cottonseed	3	7	0			
Kappas	13	0	0	to 14	0	0
Cotton	33	0	0			

Arrival:—
Grain ..... 600 mds.
Kappas ..... 600 mds.
Market condition:—Steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Oct. 17.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 15th instant:—

Wheat	3,586 Cwts.
Linseed	1,664 ,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	631 ,,
Gingellyseeds	855 ,,
Poppyseed	135 ,,
Groundnuts	3,736 ,,
Castorseed	4,410 ,,
Rice	6,915 ,,
Myrabollams	528 ,,
Cottonseed	4,061 ,,
Mowraseed	87 ,,
Gram	399 ,,
Joowar	86 ,,
Barley	217 ,,
Bajree	821 ,,
Coal	262 tons.

STOCKS AND SHARES

BULL SUPPORT SHORT COVERING

SECURITIES STEADY.

MILL SHARES. Bombay, Oct. 17.

Cotton Mill shares opened steady but declined on scattered liquidation in the absence of support. The market ruled quiet but steady but some time before the close prices registered sharp improvements on bull support and short covering. There was a general wave of buying and mostly all scrips displayed a firm undertone. It appears that the market is not likely to show any material rise in the near future as there exists only small short interest while the cloth market presents a dull state and those dealers who are credited with forward purchasers are inclined to unload even at losses. The cloth sales on moorat day are not likely to be over 50 thousand bales and even this quantity will be done if prices ruled steady to quiet. On the whole Cotton Mill shares are not likely to show any important run away and expect fluctuating market in the immediate future.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Iron shares ruled mostly unchanged. Bombay Burmah closed steady with a better feeling. Hydros were steady. Trams shares were in good demand. Shivrajpur were steady.

SECURITIES.

The Government securities ruled easy but in the late trading rallied.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 79|8.
Baroda (100.50) 14 p.c. 88/8.
Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 8 p.c. 64.
Central (£5 9 p.c. 27/8.
Eastern (£10-5) 8 p.c. 80 xd.
Imperial (100) 1425
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 352/8.
Union (5) Rs. 3/14.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 32
Central India Mining (10) 24/12.
India Cement (250) 190.
Katni Cement (100) (O) 171/4.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 585.
Punjab Cement (D) (10) 9/8
Punjab Cement P 14 4.
Shivrajpur (10) 48/4.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 900.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 103.
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 103.
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 92/8.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 100.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 78/8
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 98/8.
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 106. xd.
Sind Light (100) 1-12 p.c. 142|8.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1|2 p.c. 702-8.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 86.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 83
Surat Electric (C) 700, 5 p.c. 94.
Andhra Valley (O) (1000) 7 p.c. 802/8.
Andhra Valley P (1000) 7 p.c. 1020.
Bombay Tramways (O) 4 1/2 140
Bombay Tramways P (50) 7 p.c. 68 XO.
Surat Electric P. 102 (50) 6-1|2 p.c. 93.
Tata Hydro Elect. O (100) 1071/4
Tata Hydro Pref (1.000) 7 p.c. 1,040.
Tata Power O (1,000) 513/12.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 857-8.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 103.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (175) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Shahapathy (500) Rs. 1145
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 213-12
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 70. 850.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 612/8
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 575.
Volkart U P (550) Rs. 25, 560.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 415.
Apollo (30) nil, 7.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 150.
Bombay Cotton Mrg. (500) 340.
Bombay Dying (200) 25, 93, 992/8.
Central India O. (Nagpur, (100) 12/8 542/8.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-495.
Century (100) 20, 466/4.
Crescent (100) 205.
Colaba Mills 132-8.
Dawn (250) 80, 705
David (300) 245.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 0/15/2.
Luxmi Cotton (1,000) 300, 650 xd.
Elphinstone (100) nil 19.
Fazulbhoy Mill (200) 20, 900, 953-12.
Framji Petit (1,000) 600
Globe (100) 33-4.
Gokak Mills (100) 132-8.
Indore Mawan (100) 368-12.
Indian Dying and Manufacturing (100) 11 261/4
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 55.
Kasturchand (500) 29/8.
Kohinoor (500) nil, 261/4.
Luxmi Cotton (1,000) 300, 650 xo.
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) nil, 112-8.
Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1.700.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 500
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 140.
Meyer Sassoon (160) 85.
Morarji Goculdas (1.000) 50, 2050
New Great Mills 317/8.
Pahnoy Mill 200 270
Pearl Mill 250. 586.
Phoenix (100) 412/8.
Simplex (100) 175.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 17.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76/5.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/7.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/6.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free due 1932 Rs. 107/4.
6 1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/8.

Forward Rates:—2nd Nov. Sett. 3 1/2 per cent Paper 76/3-1/2 1945-55 Rs. 107/5. 4 per cent Loan 1924-37 Rs. 94/5.

Tone of Market.—Steady.

Sassoon Cotton (100) 12.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-12 70.
Sholapur (10,000) 200, 8,200.
Sir Barucha Mills (100) 24
Swadeshi Mills (100) 10 517/8.
Swan Mills (100) 16, 157/8.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 25
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 90, 3040.
Vishnu Cotton P. (599) 7 p.c. 625.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock, Ashdown (nil) 297/8.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 705.
B. Burma T Corporation (50 paid X.P. 262/8.
Bombay Steam O. (250) P.C. 195.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 261/4.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 6 p.c. 41/8.
Britsih Burma Petroleum 51-9, 5/5.
Relapur Co. (75 Pd.) 23.
Burmah Corporation (10) 9/8.
Empire of India Life (500-300 18.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 140.
Kamp (200) 15. 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 362/8.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) 18.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance 200-100 (Pd.) p.c. 2270.
Port Canning (1000) Rs. 45 645.
Scindia Steam (15) 1, 16/13.
Tata 1st Preference 134 xd. 133.
Tata Construction (30) 4, 50 XD.
Tata Iron (2nd) (100) 84|4.
Tata Iron (O) (75) 52/4.
Tata Iron Def. (80) 181/4.
Telephone Co. (50) 41.

TO-DAA'S FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

987 Bombay Dyeing 90, 88, 91, 88, 86, 83, 82, 85, 87, 90, 88, 91, 93, 92.
462 Century 62, 63, 61, 57, 62, 61, 63, 65, 67, 66.
132 Colaba 33, 32.
203 Crescent 3, 5.
947 Fazul 47, 50, 51, 48, 45, 48, 50, 52, 53, 51, 53.
367 Indore 68, 67, 68, 67.
111 Madhavji 12.
541 Nagpur 41, 42, 40, 42.
315 New Great 15, 16, 15, 13, 16, 17.
586 Pearl 88, 86, 84, 87, 88, 90, 91.
175 Simplex 75, 73, 75.
516 Swadeshi 16. 17, 16, 17.
695 Burma 96, 93, 95, 91, 93, 96, 98, 702, 1, 3, 5, 6, 5.
1071 Hydro 67, 68, 70, 68, 70, 71.
140 Tram 149.
180 Diff. 80, 73-6, 78, 80-10, 81.
52-8 Ord. 52-8, 52-4, 52-8, 52-4.
76.3 3.1/2 per cent 1-1/2, 27 1/2, 3.
107.6 1945-55 107-5.
270 Pabani 67, 68, 71.
197 Alcock 97, 96. 98, 97.
190 Ind. Cement 88, 89.6, 90.
195 Bom. Steam 95, 92, 94-5, 95.
262 Kohinoor 61.
84-4 Tata 2nd Pref. 84-4.

BOMBAY TEXTILE INDUSTRY

ITS POOR EARNINGS

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES FOR LAST DECADE

BOMBAY, Oct. 15.

That during the ten years from 1917 to 1926, the textile industry of Bombay has not earned even an average of eight per cent. per annum, is the claim made by the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, by means of a table show in the original cost of lands, buildings and machinery, depreciation, on the above, at 5 per cent. on machery, and 2 1|2 per cent. on buildings, and the profit or loss after allowing the depreciation.

The total cost of land, buildings, and machinery was Rs. 17.98 crores in 1917; 19.52 crores in 1918; 20.94 crores in 1919; 33.59 crores in 1920; 38.08 crores in 1921; 42.94 crores in 1922; 46.54 crores in 1923; 46.76 crores in 1924; 46.72 crores in 1925, and 44.82 in 1926. The total allocation for depreciation is shown at 14.04 crores for the ten years and the total profits at 26.62 crores.

The net return on the value of land buildings, and machinery, for the ten years computed at Rs. 357.8 crores should be at eight per cent. states the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, Rs. 28.62 crores, whereas the actual profit was only 26.62 crores or a little less than 7 1|2 per cent.

The loss or profits shown for the different years are profit of Rs. 3.14 crores in 1917; 2.35 crores in 1918; 6.74 crores in 1919; 10.46 crores in 1920; 8.81 crores in 1921; 3.57 crores in 1922, and since then a loss of Rs. 1.28 crores in 1923; 2.42 crores in 1924; 2.87 crores in 1925 and 1.88 crores in 1926.

The profits work out approximately at 16 per cent. for 1917; 12 per cent. for 1918; 33 per cent. for 1919; 33 per cent. for 1920; 25 per cent. for 1921; 8 per cent. for 1922; and the losses are approximately about 6 to 8 per cent. in 1923, 1924 and 1926.

The total profit in the six years ending 1922, was Rs. 35 crores, while the loss in the next four years, was over Rs. 8 crores.—Free Press.

SECOND STOCK EXCHANGE NOT NEEDED

VIEWS OF BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS

BOMBAY, Oct. 15.

"No case has been made out for the establishment of a second stock exchange in this city and the Committee hope that Government would recognise the advisability of discountenancing the attempt to establish another stock exchange in Bombay," is the opinion expressed by the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, in response to an invitation from the Bombay Government to express an opinion on the draft rules for the second stock exchange.—Free Press.

WORKERS AND PEASANTS' PARTY OF BENGAL.

Mr. Muzaffar Ahmad, Publicity Secretary of the Peasants' and Workers' Party of Bengal and Editor of "Ganavani", writes in the course of an appeal:—

"Ganavani" (The Voice of the People) is the official weekly organ in Bengali of the Peasants' and Workers' Party of Bengal. The language in which "Ganavani" is published is the richest of all the languages of India and is spoken by more than 48 millions of peoples. Again, Bengali is the mother-tongue of both the Hindus and the Muslims in Bengal, and in certain parts of two sister provinces. This not being the case in other provinces "Ganavani" has got unique advantage of making propaganda. So far as its broadest outlook and most advanced views regarding the cause of India are concerned "Ganavani" was one and the only one journal of its kind in the whole of India till the month of May last when two more weeklies were started—"Kranti" (Revolution) in Marathi from Bombay and "Mehnatkash" (The Toiler) in Urdu from Lahore.

We have just published the 31st issue of "Ganavani." As it is not being backed by big mercantile firms with their advertisements, the paper has been running a huge loss. The Peasants' and Workers' Party of Bengal is lacking in resource. Henceforth we shall have absolutely to depend for the publication of "Ganavani" on the financial help of those of our comrades, in India and abroad, who are interested in the cause of the masses of India. Any amount of help, how small might it be, will thankfully be received by us. If we be fortunate to get a sufficient response from our comrades we would like to have a moderately equipped printing press of our own which will ensure and facilitate our propaganda work.

PROTEST AGAINST CONSCRIPTION

TEHERAN, October 16.

As a protest afainst the conscription, bazaars are closed to-day at Teheran, Ispahan and Shiraz.—Reuter.

UP-COUNTRY COTTON MERCHANTS.

Wanted Consignments of READY COTTON.

BEST AND MOST LIBERAL TERMS OFFERED.

Send large samples, with full particulars to—

TELEGRAMS: MYSTICOR CARE SWEEPSTAKE BOMBAY.

F. H. MYSTICOR,
No. 1, DERBY HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, October 17.

Local rain has fallen in Lower Burma, and Assam while few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Madrasa coast North and the extreme south of the peninsula. A low pressure area has appeared over the west Punjab.

The chief amounts are: Diamond Island and Akyab half an inch, Toungoo a quarter Lashio one, Dibrugarh two, Silchar three, Sibsagar Kodaikanal and Cocanada a quarter.

Forecast: Decrease in Assam and some extension in East Bengal.—A. P.

BOMBAY LOCAL RAINFALL.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. Colaba Point 0.02, Fort 0.00, J. J. Hospital 0.00.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 68.74, Fort 84.02, J. J. Hospital 69.26.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point 69.55, Fort 102.91, J. J. Hospital 84.09.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 17TH OCTOBER 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Monday, the 17th October 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the extreme north of the province and excess in the southwest. Temperature was locally above normal.

The United Provinces. Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is locally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was almost normal in the whole of the area, while the minimum was locally higher than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in Sind and west Rajputana and locally in defect in east Rajputana. Temperature was higher than usual in upper Sind and lower in southwest Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded and the air is generally more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was locally below normal in Gujarat and Kathiawar; the minimum was almost as usual throughout the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the east of the province and in general moderately to heavily clouded over the west. Humidity is in defect at Amraoti. Maximum temperature was locally above normal; the minimum was almost as usual throughout the area.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.02 inches of rain. Skies are moderately clouded and moisture ian the air is almost as usual. Maximum temperature was below normal at Ratnagiri; elsewhere temperature was almost as usual. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 87 deg. .2 (1 deg. below normal) and a minimum of 79 deg. .0 (2 deg. above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the east of the division and in general moderately to heavily clouded over the west. Humidity is in excess at Belgaum and in defect at Sholapur and Hyderabad. Maximum temperature was locally above normal in the south of the division: the minimum was higher than usual in the north Bombay Deccan and the adjacent parts of Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry over the reporting area except for a few scattered falls of rain in the Peninsula, the principal amount being 0.11 inches at Trivandrum.

ORISSA FLOODS.

GOVT. PROVISION UTTERLY INADEQUATE

Pandit Gopabandhu Das, Secretary, Orissa Flood Relief Committee, interviewed by a press representative, states the provision announced by Bihar Orissa Government in their latest communique of October 3 for house reconstruction in the distressed areas of Cuttack and Balasore is utterly inadequate. Admittedly only in Bhadrak Sub-Division over 60,000 houses have been destroyed. The number in north Balasore and Cuttack will be, at the lowest estimate, not less than 10,000. If one house consists of an average, three rooms or huts, the total number of huts to be re-built comes to two lakhs and ten thousand. The Government estimate of rebuilding a hut at Rs. 8 is ridiculously small een, even if no improvement is made in the site, sanitation and type of the house. Reconstruction of a hut will cost at least Rs. 15 as he has actually ascertained by having a number of huts re-built through his volenters. At this rate, the situation would require nearly 32 lakhs of rupees, whereas Government provide only six lakhs, of which one lakh only is to be given as free grant. A long-term of loan without interest might only save the situation. It is to be regretted that the Bihar Government could not take a lesson from Bombay in giving shelter to the homeless tenantry that feeds the administrative machinery with its life-blood. While the revenue "kist" is fast approaching the absence of any reference to remission of rent and canal cess is extremely disappointing.

PIR MOTAMIYA SAHEB'S TOUR IN FLOODED AREAS.

Maulana Pir Motamiya Saheb of the well-known Gadi of Mangrol, before coming to Bombay, spent the whole of the last month in visiting the flood-stricken areas in the Broach and Baroda districts. He visited several villages during heavy rains, and explained to the people—both Hindus and Mahomedans, that such havocs are naturally the result of our sins which we deliberately commit day and night, without any regard to the behests of God. So, it is now time that we should leave off quarrel and turn to God and look upon Him for divine merey. The Pir Saheb impressed upon the leaders of the relief work immediately to see that prompt attention is paid in time, to relieve the poor and the distressed, at such a critical moment. At Amod and Jambusar large meetings were held of both Hindus and Mahomedans in honour of the Pir Saheb and much work was done in the direction of Hindu-Muslim unity. The Pir Saheb was much pleased to see that in both these Talukas, Hindus and Mahomedans were on very friendly terms.

FLOOD RELIEF IN BARODA

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read 'Brother Bharucha's letter in your to-day's issue charging you with being "hospitable" to me. Have I, Sir Editor, ever grudged him the space you gave him, also the local press, and this "hospitality" is extended by his ever-obliging friend and protege—the Free Press Agency.

I know what has come over me and I told Mr. Bharucha at Baroda that what is 'achievable' is the best ideal to work upto. Mr. Bharucha naturally disagreed with this, as he lives and has his being in the atmosphere of "words" and thinks his "a"—"b", "c", etc., is panacea for all evils. It being so "words have great charm for him and are the joy of his life, and without them like Othello his profession will be gone.

If your readers will bear in mind the different angles of vision, they will not misunderstand me and will understand Mr. Bharucha better.

When Mr. Bharucha gives facts and figures of British India and Baroda they will prove what I have to say and till then I do not purpose to go into matters foreign to the issue under consideration, viz., whether Baroda has not done better than British India or not.

The Baroda Council were given the same facts, and they have been accepted, and Mr. Bharucha can well wait till His Highness returns in two weeks' time from now to charge the Baroda officials with sins of commission and omission. In the meantime, let him draw up the "impeachment."

—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

U. P. POLITICAL CONFERENCE

BENARES, October 16.

The Reception Committee of the U. P. Political Conference which meets at Aligarh about the 13th November have elected Dr. Murarilal to the presidntship of the Conference. Dr. Murarilal was the Chairman of meeting of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee during the Prince of Wales' tour in 1921 when the members present at the meeting were arrested "en-masse." He was also Chairman of the Cawnpore Congress Reception Committee.—Free Press.

EX-CHIEF JUSTICE OF BENGAL

SIR R. FULTON AND MAJOR GENERAL SIR W. G. MACPHERSON DEAD.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Deaths have occurred of Sir Robert Fulton and Major-General Sir William Grant Macpherson.—Reuter's Special.

Sir Robert Fulton whose death at the ripe age of 83 years has been announced was connected with the administration of Bengal, both as a civilian and judicial officer. He was born in 1844. Educated at the Edinburgh Academy and University, Sir Robert Fulton entered the Bengal Civil Service while he was quite a young man of 20 years (1864). He was called to Bar at the Inner Temple in 1884. From 1875-93 Sir Robert Fulton was District Judge of Calcutta, and in 1893 was made a Puisne Judge of the High Court. On his retirement in 1893 he was acting as the Chief Judge of Bengal. He has to his credit some legal publications.)

(The death of Major-General Sir William Grant MacPherson removes one of those who served Britain in both military and political spheres for a number of years. Born at Kilmore in Ross-shire in January, 1858, Sir William received a liberal education and joined the army in 1881. Sir William worked as the editor-in-chief of the official Medical History of the War and was the author of several articles and works on military medical subjees. He was in medical charge of Sir C. E. Smith's Mission to Fez in 1892 and or Sir A. Nicholson's Mission to Morocco city in 1896. He worked as the Hony. Secretary of the Central British Red Cross Committee from its formation till 1902 and served in various capacities in South Africa, Panama, Cuba, China, etc. Sir William was attached to the Japanese Army in the Field during the Russo-Japanese War and was lecturer, medical services at the Staff College, Quetta. After serving in the war for four years, he was created the Director of Medical Services, British froces in Macedonia and was an honorary physician to His Majesty.)

EXTENSION TO SIR CLEMENT HINDLEY.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' PRO TEST

"The following telegram was addressed by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, regarding the extension of the term of Office of Sir Clement Hindley, Chief Commissioner for Railways:—

"Committee Indian Merchants' Chamber respectfully protest agninst extension of Sir Clement Hindley's term of office. Every such extension means delay in appointment of Indians to Railway Board and irrespective of the merits of Sir Clement's work as Chief Commissioner, Committee feel that on the mere score of redeeming Government of India's promise for appointment of Indians to Raliway Board every extension given to the existing members is to be regretted."

G. I. P. RY. STAFF

ORGANISATION SPREADS

A correspondent from Nasik writes that on Thursday morning activities were evidenced among railway workers both at the station and outside, when Mr. Jhabvalla, the Honorary Secretary of the G. I. P. Railway Employees' General Union visited the men in the matter of further strengthening the organisation. Mr. Jhabvalla and a party of Union workers went to Nasik early in the morning and held several consultations with the men among whom were also Anglo-Indians. They were well received at the station, the whole of the Nasik staff down to the "hamals" joined the Union and a large number of membership forms were in demand. Mr. Jhabvalla and party left for Deolali from whence they would go to Igatpuri.

Sir Charles Harington and Lady Harington left for Quetta on Monday morning after spending the weekend in Karachi as the guests of the Commissioner in Sind. Sir Charles goes to Quetta to take up his new appointment as the General Officer Commanding-in-chief, Western Command.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College, Library, to-day (Teesday) the 18th October 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

PRESENT SITUATION OF HINDU SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha, public meetings will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 18th and 19th instant, at 6 p.m. in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall where Rajratna Pandit Atmaramji (Amritsar), Kunwar Chandkaran Sharda (Ajmer), Kunwar Anandpriya Pandit (Barod) and Mr. Prakashchandra Bhajnik of the Rajstan Arya Pratinithi Sabha, will speak on the "Present Situation of the Hindu Society."

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from London of 6th instant arrived at Aden at 11 a.m. on the 16th instant and left there at 5-30 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 21st instant.

PROTEST AGAINST ATTACKS ON HINDU LEADERS.

A public meeting will be held on Wednesday, the 19th October 1927, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at Arya Samaj Hall to protest against the cowardly attacks on Swamy Satyanandji, Sriman Nanakchand Sriman Kalyantrai and other Hindu Leaders Well-known speakers will address the meeting on the subject. All Hindus are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Australia per s.s. "Arneonde" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 18th instant.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karapara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 26th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURE FROM VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Timings at Victoria Terminus.

Trains.	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail ..	6 45
Nagpur Mail ..	7 00
Peshawar Express ..	9 15
Poona Mail ..	11 30
Poona Express ..	12 15
Nagpur Express ..	15 20
Calcutta Mail ..	15 45
Punjab Mail ..	16 45
Poona Express ..	19 45
Madras Express ..	21 25
Trains.	**Departures. H.M.**
Poona Express ..	7 45
Madras Express ..	8 15
Punjab Mail ..	13 15
Poona Express ..	14 15
Nagpur Mail ..	15 00
Poona Mail ..	15 15
Calcutta Mail ..	19 30
Peshawar Express ..	21 30
Madras Mail ..	22 00
Nagpur Express ..	22 30

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

Arrivals and Departures from Colaba.

	Arrival H. M.	Departure. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail ..	11 15	16 30
Gujarat Mail	7 2	20 45
Kathiawar Mail	8 20	21 05
Delhi Express	6 20	21 25
Kathiawar Express	19 35*	7 25

*Terminates at Church Gate.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Homeward F. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from Bombay of the 8th instant, arrived at Port Said at 10 p.m. on the 16th instant and left there at 2-30 a.m. the following day.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with Mails from London of 13th instant left Marseilles at 6-30 a.m. on the 15th instant.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Sumatra Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on the 16th instant, and is due to arrive here on the 25th idem via Singapore.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Sumatra Maru" left Moji for Bombay on the 14th instant and is due to arrive here on the 11th Nov. via usual ports.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

11-0 a.m. News Bulletin and Weather Report.

11-30 p.m. Morning Transmission of Gramophone Records. (Indian).

12 noon. Close Down.

6-30 p.m. Evening Chats. No. 1. "India Houses" By Miss Ethel M. Hewitt.

6-45 p.m. A Sundown Concert. To be given by Phyllis Soundy, Recitals. Gerald Sdyney, Tenor. The Instrumental Trid from the S. S. "Cracovia."

8-0 p.m. Interval.

9-0 p.m. News Bulletin and Weather Report.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

9-30 p.m. V. B. Pendarkar—Vocal Music.

10-30 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor.

Close Down.

HIGH COURT

MAINTENANCE FOR ILLEGITIMATE CHILD.

MOTHER'S APPLICATION AGAINST ALLEGED FATHER

The Hon. Justices Patker and Baker on the Appellate Side of the High Court disposed of the appeal by a woman named Gangoo against the decision of the First Class Magistrate of Bandra rejecting her application for maintenance for her child Kashi against Yeshwant Kroba who was alleged to be the illegitimate father of the child.

The parties belong to the Agri caste, of which the father of the opponent Yeshwant was the Desai (head) till his death about 18 years ago. Thereafter there were two factions in the caste, one recognising Yeshwant as the head, and the other recognising one Ramchandra as Desai.

The applicant Bai Gangoo lost her second husband about 8 years ago, and has not remarried since then. In 1924, she showed signs of pregnancy, and the caste having demanded steps to be taken against her, Yeshwant, as the head, held a meeting of the caste. Gangoo who was present denied pregnancy, and asserted that she was suffering from a stomach disease. The caste then got her examined by a midwife who reported that she was pregnant.

YESHWANT EXCOMMUNICATED.

Gangoo still persisted in denying the fact of pregnancy. Sometime after, in September 1924 a child was born to her, and the caste, was convinced of her misbehaviour. Yeshwant, the Desai then called a meeting of the punch, which resolved to excommunicate her.

Subsequently, Gangoo's father applied to the rival Desai Ramchandra that Yeshwant himself was the cause of her pregnancy, and therefore steps should be taken against him. Accordingly, Ramchandra called a meeting of the caste, where it was declared that Yeshwant was the illegitimate father of the child and that he was to be excommunicated.

The woman Gangoo then took proceedings against Yeshwant claiming maintenance for the child who, she alleged, was his illegitimate child.

The Magistrate held that the applicant had not proved her case.

The applicant then filed the present appeal to the High Court.

Their Lordships observed that the Magistrate had discarded the oral evidence in the case which was therefore, sent back for re-trial.

MAGISTRATE SENTENCED FOR BRIBERY

APPEAL ADMITTED

The Hon. Justices Patker and Baker on the Appellate Side of the High Court disposed of the application for appeal filed by Shankar Bhaurao Suvarnapatti, First Class Magistrate of Satara District, who was sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 for bribery by the Sessions Judge.

The applicant was a First Class Magistrate of Islampur taluka, and was alleged to have taken bribe for discharging three accused in a murder case, and releasing on bail the fourth accused whose offence was altered from murder to grievous hurt to make it a bailable offence.

His appeal having been rejected by the Sessions Judge, the applicant filed the present application for review, praying for bail till the disposal of the appeal.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal, and ordered the accused to be released on bail.

Mr. G. N. Thakore, Advocate, appeared in support of the application.

KNOCKED DOWN BY RY TRAIN

On Sunday afternoon Daji Ratanji and Luxmon Babji two mill operatives were found lying unconscious on the railway lines between Elphinstone Road and Dadar. They were removed to J. J. Hospital by the R. B. and C. I. Railway police where Daji died on the way, while Luxman is still lying in a precarious condition. Both the men, it appeared, were knocked down by a railway train while crossing the railway lines. At the coroner's inquest touching the death of Daji the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 16th October 1927 to 6 a.m. of 17th October 1927:—

Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 51. Total Mortality this day last year was 102.

"BE GHADI MAUJ."

The photo which was published in the issue of last Sunday's paper was of Miss Fatma as a dancing girl who figures in "Be Ghadi Mauj" produced by the Kohinoor Film Co. and directed by N. G. Davare.

PRESIDENCY MILLS CLOSED.

The Presidency mills were closed on Monday, 17th instant, due to the sad demise of Seth Narandas the son of the late Seth Ranchhoddas Narotamdas.

ALLEGED SCANDAL ABOUT ROAD CONSTRUCTION

MR. TAIRSEE ON THE NECESSITY OF THOROUGH INQUIRY

AMENDMENT TO POSTPONE CONSIDERATION OF ESTIMATES

FLUTTER IN CORPORATION

Quite a flutter was created by Mr. Tairsee on Monday in the Municipal Corporation when he moved an amendment to shelve the estimates of Rs. 13 lacs prepared by the Roads Committee for the construction of the roads and footpaths in the City for two months.

Mr. Tairsee argued that as an expression of their displeasure against the alleged scandal in the construction of roads and footpaths which had recently come to light the best way was to postpone consideration until they heard from the question on the matter.

The amendment of Mr. Tairsee being thrown away a poll was demanded and again it was defeated by a snap majority of one vote. The estimates were then approved by the Corporation.

FALL IN ATTENDANCE IN URDU SCHOOLS.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Secretary, Schools Committee, regarding a fall in the number of pupils attending Urdu schools since 1924. In giving various reasons he said:—

Formerly there was a tendency amongst the teachers to keep the names of habitual absentees on the roll and to show that there was a large number of pupils in the School. This was done in many of the schools in order to get a large number of teachers. The tendency has now vanished as the Schools Committee now gives teachers on the average attendance of the pupils and there is no advantage in showing a big number on the rolls. Consequently, the names of a large number of the pupils who were habitual absentees have been struck off.

The Schools Committee are of opinion that the fall is only temporary and they think that the number of pupils in the Urdu Schools will rise in the near future. The Schools Committee are giving consideration to the matter and devising means to improve the attendance in the Urdu Schools It is hoped that a special allowance or attendance allowance given to head teachers of schools for increase in number of pupils and for good attendance of pupils will go a great way to improve matters and this remedy will be put into practice. However, the whole question will be set at rest by the early introduction of Free and Compulsory Education in the B and F Wards of the City, since it is in these wards that the bulk of the Mahomedan population is centred.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai moved that the letter be recorded.

Mr. R. A. Gole seconded the proposition.

MUSLIMS APATHETIC.

Mr D. G. Dalvi attributing one more reason said there was a want of cooperation between the Schools Committee and the leaders of the Mahomedan community who were apathetic towards the Committee. He urged the leaders to induce Mohomedan children to attend the Urdu Schools in large numbers and thus assist the Committee in their efforts to spread education among the Mohamedan community.

The proposition was carried.

ESTIMATES FOR ROADS.

The Commissioner then asked for priority as an urgent matter for the consideration of the estimates of capital roads and footpaths programme for 1928-29 amounting to Rs. 11,88,000 and Rs. 1,55,000 respectively.

The Commissioner in his letter said that a slight departure was proposed to be made in respect of the concrete bottom in certain roads where a rubble bottom already existed. In that case it was proposed to reduce the depth of the cement concrete from six inches to four inches as the existing rubble bottom would give the necessary additional strength.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved that the estimates be approved subject to the understanding that the selection of roads to be constructed and of footpaths to be paved during the year 1928-29, would be made by the Standing Committee in accordance with the grant that may be allotted by them in the Loan Works Budget (1928-29) for the purpose.

POSTPONE CONSIDERATION.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee moved an amendment to postpone consideration of the matter for two months.

Mr. Tairsee said certain revelations were made recently in regard to the construction of roads and foot-paths and the only way to express their displeasure was to postpone consideration of the matter in order that the Commissioner might have an opportunity to go into the scandal and report to the Corporation.

Mr. D. G. Khairaj seconded the amendment which on being put to the vote was declared lost. A poll was demanded and it was lost by a narrow majority of 22 votes to 21.

Mr. H. J. Davis before resumption of the debate suggested that the Commissioner should make a statement before the house in regard to the alleged scandal in the construction of the roads and foot paths as referred to by Mr. Tairsee.

COMMISSIONER TO MAKE STATEMENT.

President: That matter is not before the house just now and I do not want to enter into that question.

The Commissioner then said he would take the earliest opportunity to communicate to the house the unsavory matter as he was anxious to go through it himself. Referring to the estimates, he said, they were approved by the Roads Committee and at their request he had brought them before the Corporation in order that provision might be made by the Standing Committee in the budget.

Mr. E. R. Hirjeebehdin moved an amendment to refer the estimates to the Roads Committee for reconsideration.

For want of a seconder the the amendment was dropped.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot said the estimates were properly considered by the Roads Committee and they were brought before the Corporation in order to enable the Standing Committee to make necessary provisions.

The proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

BOMBAY CEYLON DIRECT LINE

BIG PROGRAMME OF RY EXPANSION

BANGALORE, Oct. 17.

A big programme of railway expansion is foreshadowed in Mysore by the State Government undertaking several new lines, both north and south reaching Coimbatore and Salem Districts of British India.

Taking the concurrence of Government of India for granted, the programme, when completed, would create a direct railway line from Bombay to Ceyon, via Mysore State, enabling Ootacamund to get up-country post 36 hours earlier. The present Nanjangud-Chamarajanagar line would be extended to Tirupur-Palani line, thus toneching Ceylon, and Bangalore and Hosur line would be completed before long.

The whole line from Bangalore to Harihar reverts to the State from the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway, thus increasing the total mileage of the State rilway to 634 miles with gross earnings of nearly Rs. 87 lakhs. The Bhatkal harbour project is also being mooted by extending the Birur-Shimoga line. Besides, out-agencies have also been opened by motor service.—Free Press.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY. NEW YORK.

	Oct. 17.
Previous Closing Rate.	20.33
To-day's Opening Rate	20 68
Difference	—.25
To-day's Closing Rate	20.64
Difference	—.29

LIVERPOOL.

	Oct. 17.
Previous Closing Rate	11.04
To-day's Opening Rate	11.09
Difference	+.05
To-day's Closing Rate	11.01
Difference	—.03
Broach Expectation	Rs. 361

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	Oct. 17.
Silver Ready	25 13 0
Higher	0 1 0
Silver Forward	25 14 0
Higher	0 1 0

Tone of Market:—Steady.

HUMILIATED AND SHOCKED.

HAKIM AJMAL KHAN ON MURDEROUS ATTACKS

APPEAL TO TRANSLATE THOUGHTS INTO ACTION.

DELHI, Oct. 17.

Hakim Ajmal Khan in a statement to the Associated Press gives expression to his humiliation and shock at the various individual attacks and murders that have recently taken place in the United Provinces and the Punjab. He considers the assaults as costituting one more nail in the coffin of the country's unfortunate doom. Hakim Ajmal Khan expresses his deep sorrow at each of them and his sympathies with the sufferers. He draws the attention of the people of India in general and the Punjabi brethren in particular to realise the gravity of the situation and the magnitude of the danger and earnestly hopes that they would lose no time in devising all possible ways and means to put an end to the deplorable state of affairs. They should not rest contented with the formation of their plans only, but should translate their thoughts into action without the least possible delay.—A. P.

CHARITY MATCH AT SURAT

FAMOUS PLAYERS INVITED

SURAT, Oct. 17.

Cricket players of all-India repute have been invited to play in the second charity match fixed here for Gujerat flood relief. The match comes off on October 19 and will be a two-day fixture.

The Prince of Amod has included in his team Mr. Ramji, the trundler who made a good impression while the M. C. C. halted at Bombay during their tour of this country. Mr. S. M. Joshi of Poona is also excepted to enter the field on behalf of the Prince who, it is said, has also succeeded in inducing other Western India Quadrangular players to take part in the event. The Rander Gymkhana has also put forward a strong team under the captaincy of Mr. A. U. Batawala. Mr. M. E. Shaikh, Mr. M. E. Bham and Mr. E. U. Botawala will also take the field for the Gymkhana.—Free Press.

NATAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE

MISS GORDON TO BE NOMINATED LADY ASSISTANT

MADRAS, Oct. 17.

"The Hindu," understands that Miss Corrie Gordon of the Saidapet Teachers' College, is likely to be nominated lady assistant to the Natal Education Enquiry. The Indian community in Natal is understood to have raised fifteen thousand sterling by voluntary subscription for this object.—Free Press.

GUJERAT FLOOD RELIEF

A sum of Rs. 527/12/- was paid half and half into the Imperial Bank of India Bombay and the Bank of Baroda, on 11th inst. on behalf of the Primary Teachers' Association Bombay, for being credited to the Gujerat Relief Fund and the Baroda Relief Fund, respectively.

FLOODS IN ORISSA

MORE HELP NEEDED

Mr. Lakshminarayan Sahu, a member of the Servants of India Society, and Mr. Amulyachandra Sen of the Visvabharati, Santiniketan, who have been touring in the flood stricken areas in Bihar and Orissa send the following message from Anandpur, Orissa, under date 17th October:—

"We have undertaken a comprehensive tour through all the areas on both the banks of the river Vaitarani that have been severely affected by the recent floods in Orissa. The worst affected area is Keonjhar State. Our inspection, compared with official figures, reveals that in Anandapur sub-division alone out of 10,032 houses, 5,532 have been very badly damaged and 963 completely washed away and 71 human lives and 2,539 cows lost. Out of 42,631 acres of crops, 12,228 acres have been totally washed away. Besides these, official statistics mention that 3,729 acres have been rendered permanently useless for any purpose.

MORE HELP NEEDED.

This figure appears underestimated for we found in Andpur, Fakirpur and Panchpall villages that out of 24 square miles at least 18 square miles have been completely covered with sand four to six feet deep and in other places lands have been badly cut up into pits and trenches and new river channels have been opened, where vegetable and rice fields originally existed. People in these parts are living in miserable temporary sheds. Immediate relief was given by Keonjhar State. All help has now been withdrawn, but there is need for more assistance in the matter of house building.—A. P.

WHAT WOMEN CAN DO?

LADY WILSON'S SUGGESTIONS

MUSLIM LADIES' EDUCATION CONFERENCE IN SESSION

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Oct. 17.

Many distinguished ladies attended the Bombay Presidency Muslim ladies' Educational Conference held here this afternoon under the presidentship of Nawab Begum Mumtaz Yar-ud-Dowla Saheba at the Haroon Hall. Lady Wilson at the outset who inaugurated the Conference, said:

I am, indeed, glad that you have been kind enough to ask me to preside at this Conference of the Muslim ladies of the Bombay Presidency and that I have the opportunity of saying to you a few words on a subject in which I am very much interested. In the hands of you ladies as mothers and wives of the country, lies very largely the future of India. A nation can only be built up in the cradle, and it depends on the manner in which you do your duty to your country and bring up your children how India will prosper in the years to come. I am talking only to women to-day, and I feel you will not mind if I say openly that it is most important that a mother should take the greatest care of her health before the child is born and that all her thoughts during that important period should be how best she can prepare herself in mind and body for the important duties of motherhood. A woman who is not thoroughly healthy herself cannot expect to have healthy children and a woman who takes no exercise and spends her days in idleness cannot hope for active healthy sons.

PURDAH UNNECESSARY.

I know a number of Indian ladies live in purdah, but this need not prevent the leading equally healthy lives with those who go about in the world. If a woman has a house to look after, she need never be idle, for we all know that no matter how wealthy we are or how many servants we keep, if the mistress of the house is not about seeing to things personally, nothing will be well done. A badly run irregular household is the worst possible surrounding for a child. If a boy is not taught regularity at home, how can he when he goes into the world, hope to hold any high office where regularity and method are essential. In England, we consider that the most important years in a child's training are from its birth until about its eighth or ninth year. During those years we mothers have them in our own care and we try to inculcate in their natures during that early and plastic period the things we consider most important for their future welfare. Things learnt and always practised at that early age become parts of a person's character, and it rests with the mother to see that nothing bad or harmful is learnt while the child is in her charge. An indolent, lazy mother who lets her children do as they wish, either because she does not care to refuse them anything or because she cannot be bothered to oppose them can only expect them to fail in later life.

COMMUNAL DISCORD.

It is at the present time, when the progress of India is being retarded by communal strife that women can do much to help cure this very serious trouble. If a child does not hear in its own home that communities, other than that to which he or she belongs, are wicked and bad, it is unlikely, in later life, to be very bitter on the subject, and if it can be arranged that children of the same class but of different communities should play together and become friends, it would do much to eradicate the very serious problem that faces India at the present time.

I feel sure that the ladies who are present here to-day are doing what they can do to help in these ways, but I want you all to help in these ways, but I want you all to persuade others, who are not so enlightened as you yourselves are, to also work and help to bring on a healthier and a more peaceful population in this great land of India.

Women can do much and I appeal to you all to do everything you can to remove this ugly blot of communal strife from the fair name of India's culture and civilisation.

After Lady Wilson left the Conference, the president read her address and the Secretary of the Conference read the report of the activities during the concluding year.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who was one of the non-Muslim ladies attending the Conference spoke on the need of spreading education among Muslim Women.

SEQUEL TO JOY RIDE

FATAL ACCIDENTAL TO HINDU MILL AGENT

How a young Hindu Acting Mill Agent lost his life while cycling on Friday last at Worli was narrated at the Coroner's Court on Monday morning when an inquest was held touching the death of Narayendas Ranchoddas (27) residing at Ridge Road. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Dwarkadas Ranchoddas, brother of the deceased, that the deceased went for a joy ride on Friday morning. He received information subsequently that his brother was thrown off the motor cycle No. 1796-Y which he drove at Worli and was removed to the J. J. Hospital. He succumbed to his injuries on Sunday morning. The coroner postponed enquiry to enable the police to make further investigations into the matter.

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4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of Companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practices, Labour efficiency and organisation. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. Rs. 7-8.
5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT 1925, Rs. 1-8-0.

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The Bombay Chronicle
TUESDAY, OCTOBER, 18, 1927.

OUR POLITICAL MARTYRS.

We published yesterday a most touching article by Lala Dunichand on "Our Political Prisoners." It is a brief survey prepared by him primarily for the benefit of the Members of Parliament, editors of newspapers in England and a number of other prominent Englishmen. This he has done in the hope that at least some of these Englishmen may awaken to a sense of responsibility to those who have been suffering for years for the crime of patriotism, misdirected, perhaps, in some cases. There is not much hope of a dawning sense of responsibility in that quarter. We have reproduced that article in our columns in the hope that it may awaken in us a sense of our own duty by these prisoners most of whom have not had so much as a regular judicial trial. The way they have been incarcerated and their sufferings in jails remind one of the victims of the Bastille in France or the Russian exiles in Siberia under the Czarist regime.

Some of these prisoners were only boys of fifteen or sixteen when they were transported for life and some others were convicted on the flimsiest evidence. Bhai Parmanand M.A., happily released since, was originally sentenced to death and forfeiture of property, as Lala Dunichand points out, "mainly on the evidence that he had arranged for the change of Indian money into American dollars for some of the Indian emigrants". Assuming they were guilty they have suffered enough and more for the acts attributed to them. Some have died in jails," says Lala Dunichand, "some have gone mad and some have contracted serious diseases and some have committed or attempted to commit suicide in order to escape sufferings of the hell of Indians jails." In support of his demand of the release of the political prisoners the writer quotes the following from the Encyclopaedia of the Laws of England: "Where an offence has been committed not from motives of private spite or interest but in order to change the legislative or executive Government in the country it is freely contended that persons convicted of it should not be treated as ordinary prisoners and should be pardoned or amnestied at the earliest opportunity." But most of our political prisoners have not had even a judicial conviction. The 25th of this month is to be celebrated in Bengal as the Detenu Day But all provinces and all political parties will do well on that day to concert some effective ways of bringing pressure on the authorities so as to secure for the political prisoners either a release or a regular judicial trial. The authorities may pay some heed to the concluding words of Lal Dunichand: "It is not a safe policy to goad India to the point of utter despair and exasperation, as that frame of any people might prove dangerous even for the mightiest State."

LALAJI'S DESPAIR.

Lala Lajpat Rai said the other day in Press interview that he had been taking steps to requisition a meeting of the Unity Conference and that he and other Hindu leaders of Lahore "had arrived at unanimous decisions with regard to the attitude they should take on the cow and music questions, an attitude which they thought should be acceptable to the Muslim leaders." So far it is good news. But Lalaji is shaken to his depths by the dastardly attempt on the life of Swami Satyanand, one of the gentlest and most lovable men in India. As impulsive as he is patriotic, Lalaji is alarmed at the quick succession of such murderous attempts and has begun to see red everywhere. He says that "the Muslim leaders, while they talk of unity and peace in one breath, incite the Muslim masses to be ready for war in the other." He thinks that "it is ridiculous to talk of unity in this atmosphere", that "under the circumstances the only thing for the Hindus is to organise for defence." He is, therefore, "not inclined to do anything (regarding the Unity Conference) unless he receives such positive proof as will convince him that the Muslim leaders are actually and actively trying to stop the campaign of murderous violence." Some Muslim leaders have already condemned such violence, and it is to be hoped many more will do so, as much in their own interests as of the Hindus whose feelings Lalaji expresses. Hakim Ajmal Khan gives expression to the sentiments of all right-thinking Muslims when he says that these murderous assaults on individuals constitute one more nail in the coffin of the country's unfortunate doom and he appeals to his fellow-countrymen not to rest content with the formation of their plans only, but to translate their thoughts into action without the least possible delay.

Lalaji should not make the grievous mistake of supposing that the whole Muslim community encourages or ever condones violence, and that they do not want unity. Both communities needlessly alarm themselves and talk of organised self-defence, both in a wrong spirit. A few become aggressive and violent, but a whole community should not be blamed for the misdeeds of the few. As for unity both communities intensely desire it. At any rate the greater the tension, the greater is the need for unity. It is a blunder of the first magnitude to wait indefinitely for a calm atmosphere while verbal missiles hurtle in the air. Leaders should themselves bring about the necessary calm atmosphere, by their own words and deeds —and at times wise silence. Lalaji did a great service to the cause of unity by persuading the Lahore Hindus to agree unanimously to some compromise proposals likely to be acceptable to the Muslims. We would appeal to him to go on with that work undeterred by any provocation. It is not ridiculous to talk of unity now. It is ridiculous to talk of anything but unity. It is criminal to say or do anything that puts off unity.

It must be recognised, however, that the leaders cannot do much unless, as Lalaji observes in the current number of the "People", "the Provincial Executives adopt a firmer, stronger and a more impartial attitude." He says: "The British police have only established their incompetence in both preventing crime and detecting it. They are influenced by wrong theories which they find very convenient. It is the easiest thing to do to throw squads after squads of Police and Army into the city after the crime has been committed. But the real efficiency of the Police lies only in preventing crime or unearthing conspiracies that lead to it. The Police have in the past shown more than justifiable zeal in tracing and detecting political crimes, but as far as these murders are concerned their proceedings have been marked by a lukewarmness or apathy or light-heartedness which makes people suspicious of their motives." These remarks are mildly worded, but none-the-less true. The latest phase of the communal struggle, of murders and murderous assailants in broad-day light, are a disgrace to the people, but a greater disgrace to the Government who have the power and effective organisation to prevent them. Officials who offer to initiate or help unity conferences will do well to do their own part honourably. But whether they do so or not the people's duty is clear. While they should by every legitimate means defend their lives and property, they should also press on with the work of the Unity Conference through thick and thin.

MAKING THE BEST OF IT.

Commenting upon the recent appointment of the Commission to inquire into Indian education in Natal. "Indian Opinion" remarks: "There is one element about it that seems extraordinary as Commissions go. The personnel is to consist of the members of the Executive with two other members from the Provincial Council. Such Commissions are generally composed of experts. That procedure might well have been followed in this case also. However the decision is there and we must make the best of it." These remarks reflect the mood in which the Indians in South Africa are now and the Union Government will be well advised in utilising this opportunity the Indians are giving them, by the statesmanlike attitude they have adopted towards the Agreement, of making an honest and continuous effort on their own part to meet the Indian viewpoint. But recent events in South Africa hardly warrant the hope that the Hertzog Adminsitration realises the need of pursuing that same far-seeing policy which animated its attitude towards Indians at the time of the Round Table Conference. The Indian wishing to move from one province to another of the Union is still being treated as if he were a convict on parole and the restrictions in the way of Indians bringing their wives into the Union appear to be as harsh and vexatious as before. We would urge our countrymen in South Africa to put up a determined fight against these and other grievances by uniting, as Mr. Sastri repeatedly advises them, under the common banner of the South African Indian Congress instead of having separate and mutually suspicious political organisations.

That there is urgent need for the South African Indians to realise how serious are the perils of disunity and divided counsels is indicated in the latest messages from Durban which tell of the difficulty the Transvaal Indians are experiencing in arranging for a national convention. The plight in which the Indian community in South Africa finds itself, even when it is ready to make the best of the gentlemen's agreement, is evidenced in the readiness with which a certain, and we fear a large, section of the White settlers are prepared to deal with it in an ungentlemanly and ungenerous manner. Mr. Sastri envisages the Indian problem in its true perspective when he says in an interview with a Natal journal that he doubts whether Indian grievances would ever be removed entirely. All the more reason, therefore, for the Indians in South Africa to unite and demand that their present economic condition must be improved. The Transvaal British Indian Association's suggestion for a national convention, which has the whole-hearted support of Mr. Jeewanjee, deserves to be taken up enthusiatsically by the South African Indian Congress. With the united voice of his countrymen behind him Mr. Sastri, although he has "no status to interfere" will be better able to exert that unofficial diplomatic pressure which an "Ambassador" is expected to employ. He is well-equipped for this delicate task particularly in view of the fact that he is always ready to pay a tribute to the "innate sense of justice of Europeans."

MOTHER INDIA.

APOLOGIST OF BRITISH RULE.

BY LALA LAJPAT RAI).*

VIII*

In taunting the Hindu with the neglect of his cattle, by omitting to raise feed for them, Miss Mayo shows her ignorance of the agricultural conditions of India as compared with the United States. Firstly, the United States have almost double the area of India while her population is only about one-third of the latter. Secondly, there is no such thing as a system of annual 'land revenue' there. Thirdly, the United States Ranchers have the support of their Government as cattle raising is a regular industry which is necessitated by the conditions of land and the sparseness of its population. Fourthly, the people are not so poor as to be compelled to raise 'better paying crops' for the payment of Government land revenue and keeping their families alive. Every acre of cultivated land in India is taxed.

A SECONDARY CONCERN.

There is no analogy between India and the United States in this respect. There are hundreds of thousands of acres in the United States where nothing else can be grown except forage. Miss Mayo knows that a large number of cattle are raised in the United States for the meat industry. Millions of cattle including cows are slain for that industry. The average of one cow for a family of five is an entirely misleading statement. The total number of cows are divided by the total number of families. But it is not stated how many of these cows are slaughtered for food and how many for the meat industry. I am free to confess that throughout Europe and America milching cows are better looked after than in India. In India, the cow is rather neglected for various economic and political reasons. All Governments in the world have actively and seriously handled the question of the milk supply. Milk, good milk, is a necessity for the healthy growth of children and the health of the nation. The Governments have therefore enacted laws to see that the cow is well protected and the milk supply is ample, good and cheap. The Government of India have practically done nothing in this line for the simple reason that for them the Army and the European Services are more important than the health of the children and the people of the country. For the Government of India, the health of the people is at best only a secondary concern. For the Government of the United States (Federal, State, or City) it is a primary concern. Throughout this book, Miss Mayo has ignored this vital point, and my contention is that she has ignored it out of dishonest and partisan motives.

MORE MISSTATEMENTS.

On page 210, Miss Mayo remarks:—"Mr. Gandhi's correspondent has shown us in the cow's hunger one of the evil effects of British rule. And British rule is indeed largely responsible for the present disastrous condition."

On page 211, she explains what she means by the responsibility of the British Government. Says she:—"Upon this order (i.e. the old order) broke the British with their self-elected commitment, first of all, to stop banditary, warfare and destruction, and to establish peace. The task was precisely the same that America set for herself in the Philippines."

"As we achieved it in the Philippines, so did the British achieve it in India—in a greater interval of time commensurate with the greater area and population to be pacified. About fifty years ago, Britain's work in this respect, until then all-absorbing, stood at last almost accomplished. Life and property, under her controlling hand, had now become as nearly safe is, perhaps, possible. Epidemics, also, were checked and famine largely forestalled. So that, shielded from enemies that had before kept down their numbers, men and cattle alike multiplied. And men must be fed. Therefore Government leased them land in quantity according to their necessities, that they might raise for themselves and not die."

This brief paragraph is characteristically full of misstatements—(1) 'Self-elected commitment.' Who implored them to commit themselves to the pacification of India? Who invited them? They came for their gain and they remain for their gain. (2) About 50 years ago, Britain's work. . . stood accomplished. Miss Mayo ought to have known that the last annexation was that of 1849, more than 75 years ago, and the settlements of land revenue which devastated Bengal, Bihar and the U. P. were made before that time. (3) Life and property is not even now safe under British control (see the account of Frontier Wars and raids and riots etc.) (4) Devastating epidemics still are in the country, and famines are chronic. The poverty and ignorance of the masses feed epidemics and bring about famines as is to a certain extent corroborated by her own chapted "The World Menace." In the blessed year 1918, India lost over 6 millions of human beings in less than six months by 'Influenza alone.' "In the ten years ending in 1905, nearly 4 million people died of plague. In the nineteenth century, over 32 million people had died in India, of famine." (See the Modern Re-

(Continued on page 9.)

*Previous articles appeared on 5th, 9th, 15th, 23rd and 29th September and 12th and 15th instant.

NEW LIGHT ON ZOROASTRIANISM.

DR. HERTEL'S REMARKABLE BOOK

(BY G. K. NARIMAN.)

(The Poetry of the Avesta. Contribution to the metrics of the Avesta and the Rig Veda, by J. Hertel.)

This is a wonderful book. The palpably dry and insipid character of the Avesta is felt by all students and most of the believers. It is apparently very poor prosaic stuff as compared with the glowing poetry and the pulsating eternal verity perceivable in sister scriptures. Dastur Dr. Dhalla has partly indicated the explanation. Here is the fullest exposition of the phenomenon. The students of Iran have remarked upon the nature of the husk which Avesta preserves us and contrasted it with the sparkling poetry of the later Persians. It is suggested that the vivifying spark of Islam was necessary to rekindle the well-nigh extinguished embers concealed under the ashes which was all that was left after the conflagration of Persepolis by order of Alexander. This too is inadequate reason. The German as represented by Dr. Hertel has once again loaded us with a heavy debt not by drawing upon the imagination and sentiment, but basing careful assertions on science and facts. Dr. Hertel treats of the meter, the quality, quantity and the entire prosody of the Avesta. He had very few predecessors in this branch of original research. With his profound Vedic scholarship, Dr. Hertel showed in 1904 that the Vedas are set to music and they they are to be sung. Whether the ancient melodies are still in vogue to-day in India is doubtful, but any school boy knows that the sacred hymns are not always droned or recited but chanted. Precisely, in the same way, the Avesta chapters were designed to be so many songs. All Avesta verses were to be chanted like music. This we know from Herodotus (I-132.)

SONGS OF ZOROASTER.

That the songs of Zoroaster in especial were composed for being intoned is demonstrated by their nomenclature Gatha, which means song in Sanskrit, Pa'i and Avesta. Further, we see the same emphasised in Visperd (XIII—3). The singing of the sacrificial hymns which include the Gathas and the Yasna Haptanga—Ezite is further proved by Visperd (III—7). That the Ahuna Vairya was sung is clear from Yasna (XIX—21). That the later Avesta sacrifical chants were also not to be prosaically mumbled but methodically sung is shown by Yeshd (X.89) And there is no room for doubt that all the portions of the later Avesta were also to be similarly used. To this is now added the incontrovertible evidence of science, the Avesta prosody. Dr. Hertel has especially studied the Yeshd X and he draws conclusions regarding the rest of the Yesht literature from this model. The Avesta is treated to this day as prose by scholar and laymen. The only exceptions are Geldner and the more elaborate Lommel. We had hitherto no demonstration of the meter. We were, therefore, deprived of a controlling instrument for textual criticism and for the lexicography and grammar of the Avesta. In 1877 Geldner wrote his "Metric of the younger Avesta" and he had no one to succeed in this novel investigation of Avesta research till Lommel some years ago took up and further advanced the studies. The edition of the Avesta as supplied to us by Geldner is a masterpiece so far as collation of numerous manuscripts and their peculiar divergences are concerned. Nevertheless, it places before us to a certain extent a misleading picture of the old holy book. For the mass of pure poetical texts are printed as prose. Neither Bartholomae nor a number of other authors who have dealt with Avesta grammar took count of the prosody. Hence, the chaos which is discernible in the Avesta grammar and hence the deficiency

(continued on page 9)

Notes of the Day.

Embarrassing Attentions.

The habit of gulping in mouthfuls of ill-assorted information while gulping down a lunch in a hurry is still very popular in the land of dollars, and Rotary Clubs and Lecture Bureaus feed it assiduously. There are more lecturers talking about Soviet Russia in America to-day than in any other country in the world. It is a paying "proposition" as the Yankees say. In many of these lectures, tabloid accounts of which are given in the American dailies, very prominent mention is made of the nervousness of the Soviet authorities about the stability of their system of government and of their anxiety to hunt out anti-Reds. How they are always in terror of anti-Soviet plots is brought out in their concern over the latest discovery of the Russian Royalists. They have come upon a person in Poland of the name of Eugen Iwanow who in height, looks and even the malady he suffers from reminds them of the Zarewitch Alexis Young Eugen protests. According to the "Deutsche Zukunft" which tells of his plight, he is anxious to escape his admirers, but they regard this as only further proof of his certainly being the real claimant to the throne of the Romanods. It is, indeed, a hard case.

Shouting and Laughter.

A Mr. C. Poyntz Sanderson in Emsworth, Hants, in the land of Angels had heard a shout. The shout was from India and it was accompanied with laughter. Rushing to the hospitable pages of the "Saturday Review" he records his experience. The shout and the laughter came from an Indian politician. Mr. Poyntz Sanderson relates how they arose as follows:—"Why do I shout?", laughed one of them (the Indian politicians) the other day when reproached for reviling the Viceroy. "Why do I shout? Because each time I shout the Viceroy gives me something". Mr. Poyntz Sanderson is emphatic that "it is time this nonsense was stopped." He condemns "the present policy of conciliating the Hindus, especially Hindu politicians" and tells the "Saturday Review" that the journal's protest about the Reserve Bank Bill, about which we commented recently, was "timely and much needed". The whole thing is simple to Mr. Poyntz Sanderson. The Reserve Bank Bill, as originally drafted, before Hindu politicians tinkered with it, was in accordance with the traditions of Britain in India. Remember, Mr. Sanderson says, "we are responsible not for the Hindus alone, but for the war-like Mahomedans and Sikhs and for the fifty millions of down-trodden "Untouchables". So now we know.

Training for Mercantile Marine.

Government have already published the conditions of admission of Indian boys to the Training Ship H. M. S. "Dufferin". The course of training is a pretty long one and very costly and not more than twenty or thirty youths will be sent out annually by the Training Ship. Yet, Government are not prepared to guarantee employment to these young men even when duly qualified. That is not how Great Britain and other countries have induced young men to undergo training for mercantile marine. The Government of India are not prepared to enact legislation at once on the lines recommended by the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee, providing for the compulsory employment of a proportion of Indian officers on the British ships trading in the Indian waters. Nor are they prepared to give a definite undertaking that such legislation would be undertaken if the British ships fail to employ qualified Indians voluntarily. It is gratifying to note that, in spite of the uncertainty of employment, 118 men have applied for admission to the Training Ship. There is no doubt many more would have applied if the new scheme were better known. The response already made fairly disproves the impression, current in some quarters, that Indians have an aversion for the strenuous life on the sea.

Treated As Worse Than Dogs.

Travancore seems to be again inviting trouble in connection with the right of the so-called untouchables to use the public roads round the temples of the "high" caste Hindus. For some time past there has been considerable resentment among the Ezhavas of Thiruvarpur in the State, because they have been forbidden even by force to use the public roads round a temple in the town, while all non-Hindus are allowed to pass along the roads freely. The conduct of the caste Hindus of the town is most deplorable and is a disservice to Hinduism as they practically encourage the poor Ezhavas to leave the Hindu fold. The conduct of the authorities in backing up the caste Hindus, is more reprehensible because they forbid the exercise not of a religious right but an elementary public right to use public roads. It is the duty of sensible Hindus throughout the State to support the Ezhavas in every possible peaceful agitation they think necessary to assert their right.

Remarkable Swimming Feats.

Mr. J. C. Chatterjee deserves to be congratulated on his remarkable feat at the third International Swimming Competition at Calcutta. For the third time he has won the championship in this competition by swimming 23 miles in 5 3/4 hours. This is excellent average for long distance swimming. More admirable still is the feat of the boy of only eight who finished fourth in this contest. As a rule we do not much care for showy stunts, especially those that unduly strain the heart. But swimming contests are a different matter. Swimming is an exercise par excellence and is, besides, of great utility. Swimming competitions, therefore, should be encouraged by all schools and colleges and physical culture institutions.

UNITY CONFERENCE AND AFTER

ONE MORE ATTEMPT AT SETTLEMENT

WILL MADRAS CONGRESS CONSUMMATE ENTENTE?

MR. S. S. IYENGAR'S APPEAL

MADRAS, Oct. 17.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Congress, has issued the following appeal:—

"The continuance of the Hindu-Muslim tension, aggravated as it has been by a series of dastardly crimes committed in the Punjab and elsewhere, makes it necessary that one more earnest attempt should be made to arrive at a basis upon which a final settlement can be made. The Unity Conference which met at Simla notwithstanding the time and trouble that it took in trying to arrive at a solution has so far not been able to do so, and it does not appear that there is any immediate prospect of its being able to do so. The Viceroy made a great speech but the tension has only increased after it. Government have not taken any steps now is there any reasonable prospect of their taking any effective steps to put an end to the communal tension.

DUTY OF I. N. CONGRESS.

In these circumstances, the duty, as I am sure all will agree, devolves upon the great national body, the Indian National Congress, to explore avenues of reconciliation and to do what it can to promote peace and goodwill in the country, and, if possible, to arrive at a lasting settlement of all questions outstanding between the two communities. The A. I. C. C. meeting that met at Bombay has, to a large extent and with the consent of theo Hindu and Muslim members present, formulated a basis for the solution of most of the important political issues that have been dividing the two communities. That work has to be completed and more social and religious disputes between the two communities have also to be satisfactorily settled. I am confident that we can arrive at a happy solution speedily if the Congress keep true to its old national moorings, undismayed by the terrible dissensions and cruel outrages and, firm of purpose, pursue steadily the path of peace and conciliation which is not the path of weakness but is the path of justice. I further feel most strongly that it is to the advantage of the two communities, even from the purely communal point of view that we should find a formula which will to-day facilitate and to-morrow ensure full co-operation as well, between the politically influential sections of the communities as between the non-political sections.

MADRAS CONGRESS.

In the hope that the Unity Conference would be able to achieve that result more speedily and more satisfactorily the Congress has so far postponed completion of the work which was begun by the A. I. C. C. at Bombay. The Congress at its forthing session at Madras should be in a position consummate Hindu-Muslim "entente." It may not be possible at the forthcoming meeting of the A. I. C. C. at Calcutta formerly to adopt the required forumlae, but the presence of members of the A. I. C. C. should be availed of for the purpose of donsulting them and of conferring with other Hindu and Muslim leaders whom I am specially inviting in order to arrive at an agreement regarding the proposals which may be placed at Madras before the A. I. C. C. and the Congress for their consideration. I most earnestly request members of the A. I. C. C. and friends, whom I am personally inviting, to attend the forthcoming meeting and Conference at Calcutta. The Conferenee will take place on the 27th instant in Albert Hall, and will continue on the subsequent dates at times when A. I. C. C. is not sitting.

I am taking the above steps in consultation with Dr. Ansari, the President-elect of the Congress."—A. P.

MR. DAUD'S STATEMENT NOT APPROVED.

PRESIDENT-ELECT ON UNITY CONFERENCE

DELHI, Oct. 17.

In an interview to "The Hindustan Times," Dr. Ansari deplores the failure of the Unity Conference at Simla. The situation, he says, is much complicated and distressing and adds if the leaders had carried his triple programme, namely a publicity bureau, a panchayet board and extensive tours of leaders, the Simla conference would not have been a failure. Dr. Ansari disclaimed knowledge of Mr.. Daud's statement and said the only statement he approved was Mr Jinnah's statement. He did not approve of any statement issued subsequently.—Free Press.

WAR AGAINST SOVIET.

HASTENING WORLD REVOLUTION.

RUSSIA AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Leningrad.—At a meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Republic, M. Rykoff, President of the Council of the Peoples' Commissaries, in a speech lasting for two hours, dealing with the international and internal situation of the Republic, declared that the Soviet formerly, when weak, had offered to buy off Imperialistic countries in order to gain breathing space; but now they were stronger. They no longer wished to pay as they offered to do at Genoa and Hague.

"The stronger we are and the less we depend upon the capitalistic countries, the less we will pay them." Governments of certain capitalist countries would attempt armed struggle against the Soviet but war against Soviet would only hasten the beginning of the Socialistic revolution in other countries.—Reuter

INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS

NAMES FOR PRESIDENTSHIP

MADRAS, Oct. 17.

Majority of the Chambers of Commerce have recommended the name of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Mr. G. D. Birla for the Presidentship of the ensuing Industrial Congress at Madras. Among the other names suggested are Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, the Maharajah of Darbhanga, Sir Victor Sassoon and Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai. Election will take place next week.

Of the draft resolutions so far given notice of one relates to the smuggling of diamonds from French into British India, another to the establishment uniform weights and measures throughout the country and a third to the reservation of some planting areas for Indians.—Free Press.

NEED OF RELIEF OF HUMAN SUFFERING

MAHARAJA OF MYSORE ON RESPONSIBILITIES OF WEALTH

MADRAS, Oct. 17.

"Wealth has its own responsibilities and obligations," said the Maharajah of Mysore in opening Sir Ismail Seth's dispersary at Mysore yesterday. "And one of the noblest uses to which it can be put to is relief of human suffering. It is therefore with the greatest pleasure that I have witnessed numerous instances in which men of wealth have been coming forward with proposals for the erection of hospitals, maternity centres and other institutions for the benent of their follow men and specially those who are suffering. There was an endless scope," he concluded, "for thus adding to the sum of human happiness.—Free Press.

TO CLIMB ABU ON BYKE

PARSEE SCOUTS' PROJECT

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 17.

Six Parsee scouts will proceed from here on bicycle to Abu on Wednesday morning. They will ascend the Mount Abu hill also on bicycle.—A. P.

THREATENED WITH LIFE

DR SAVARKAR RECEIVES ANONYMOUS LETTER

BOMBAY, Oct. 17.

Dr. N. D. Savarkar, editor of the "Sradhanand" a Marathi weekly paper of the Sudhi Sanghatan movement has received an anonymous letter from a person believed to be a Mahomedan warning him that his life is in danger. Dr. Kalyandas Desai, a leader of the Bombay Arya Samaj, has also received a similar threatening letter.—A. P.

COMMUNAL CONCORD

M. L A. SHOWS WAY OF BRINGING IT ABOUT

CALCUTTA, October 16.

I do not agree with the view that nothing has been attained by the Unity Conference. At least, we have come to know definitely the points of view of the two communities on the vital questions of cow slaughter and music. If these views are sympathetically and generously discussed and views are exchanged I see no reason why a solution could not be arrived at satisfactory to both communties. said Sjt. Satyendra Mitra, M. L A, in a statement to the Free Press of India.

I personally belive said Mr. Mitra that without trying to come to a settlement on an all-India basis for the present, we seriously try to solve our provincial problems it will be easier to settle them. For instance, as far as Bengal is concerned, cow slaughter is not a live question. So left to ourselves, we in Bengal, can do without the endless and bitter discussions on this question.—Free Press.

80,000 MINERS TO STRIKE WORK

QUESTION OF WORKERS' WAGES

APPREHENSIONS IN GERMANY

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Berlin.—Eighty-thousand miners of the central German brown coal fields will go on strike to-morrow on the question of wages. If the strike is prolonged electricity in Berlin and large parts of Central Germany will be affected.—Reuter.

FARRUKHABAD RIOT CASE.

MUNNA LAL TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE

LUCKNOW, Oct. 17.

The sessions judge of Farrukhabad, after a protracted trial, delivered judgment in the Farrukhabad riot case by sentencing Munna Lal transportation for life and acquitting the other three accused.

This riot took place a year ago between the Hindus and Muslims in connection with the controversy of chabuttra before a temple and the selling of meat by Muslims on its side.—Free Press.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BENGAL

BILL TO MAKE IT COMPULSORY

PATNA, Oct. 17.

It is understood Mr. Devkiprasad Sinha, M.L.C., has applied for permission to introduce a bill for making primary education compulsory in rural areas on the lines of the Bill introduced in Bengal.—Free Press

HINDU RIGHTS RECOGNISED?

NO ARRESTS AT PATUAKHAL

PATUAKHALI, Oct. 17.

Since the Puja holidays the police do not effect any arrest of volunteers who offer satyagraha, contrary to their practice for the last six months.

Interviewed in this connection, the Secretary of the Satyagraha Committee expressed the opinion that the Government seems to have recognised individual rights of Hindus to play music within the prohibited area.

The Committee has been containing the satyagraha and batches of two satyagrahis are being sent —daily as usual.—Free Press.

INDIAN MATCH INDUSTRY

PROTECTION BADLY NEEDED

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

A strong plea for protection of the match industry in India was made by Messrs. Dharamsey and Company giving evidence before the Tariff Board to-day. They said: "We claim that without protection, the industry is not likely to develop at all, and further whatever of the industry that exists at present will be wiped out and the Indian public in general will never again have faith in this industry. This industry suffered loss previously and if the industry is again left alone, then the same fate awaits it now.

With about ten years protection the industry will be able to face the world competition in the home market. We have also to bring to the notice of the Board that the swedish trust wha have opened out factories in India are also trying to control markets of chemicals and other materials and, therefore, the grantin of facilities for the manufacture of these articles is also essential."—Free Press.

ENSUING LABOUR CONFERENCE

MR. NAROTTAM MORARJEE TO REPRESENT EMPLOYERS

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

The question of nominating the employer's delegate to the next International Labour Conference is engaging the attention of the commercial bodies. The Indian Chamber of Commerce of which Mr. G. D. Birla is the President, it is understood, favours the nomination of Mr. Narottam Morarjee, chairman of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company and a mill-owner, as the employers' delegate with Mr. D. P. Khaitan, as the adviser.

In accordance with the suggestion of Mr. Birla that the Indian Chambers of Commerce should take concerted action with a view to secure the nomination or an Indian only as the employers' delegate and for that purpose submit one name only the Indian Chamber of Commerce, it is understood, is communicating with the Bombay Mill-owners' Association and other bodies, intimating to them their preference and asking for their support to their suggestion.—Free Press.

KARACHI RECOMMENDS MR. MORARJI

KARACHI, Oct. 17.

The Karachi Merchants' Association held a meeting yesterday when it was resolved to put forward the name of Mr. Narottam Morarjee as the employers' delegate to the next International Labour Conference.—Free Press.

UNTRUE AND UNJUST

"MOTHER INDIA" CONDEMNED

NO MISSIONARY PROPAGANDA BEHIND IT

NATIONAL CHRISTIAN COUNCIL AUTHORITIES' STATEMENT

POONA, Oct. 17.

Rev. Dr. Macnical and Mr. P. O. Philip, Secretaries and Miss Van Doren, Hon. Officer, have in the name of the Executive Committee of the National Christian Council of India, Burma and Ceylon issued the following statement with regard to Miss May's book, "Mother India". The Chairman of the Executive Committee is the Metropolitan of India and the members include such well known names as Rev. J. R. Chitamber, the Bishop of Dornakal, Rev. J. F. Edwards, Dr. C. R. Greenfields, Bishop of Madras, Rev. J Mackenzie, Rai Bahadur A. C. Mukherjee, Messrs. K. T. Paul and B. L. Rallia Ram, Rev. H. C. Velte and Bishop J. W. Robinson, who alone does not in that he can assent to its terms. The statement runs:—

NO MISSIONARY PROFAGANDA.

"The prominence that has been given to Miss Mayo's book, Mother India in Great Britain and America and the deductions which are being drawn from it render it in our opinion and in the opinion of many of our friends necessary for the National Christian Council to issue some statement about it. Miss Mayo denies that the book was inspired by any third party, whther political or missionary. Nevertheless, it has been stated that the book is promoted in the interests of missionary propaganda. If this suggestion were true, we desire to repudiate emphatically any such missionary propaganda, but we wish to say publicly that so far as we have been able to discover, it is absolutely unfounded.

UNTRUE AND UNJUST.

It has never been denied either by foreign missionaries or Indians that grave social evils exist in India and it is a matter of common knowledge that strenuous and organised efforts are being made by groups of Indian reformers to get rid of them. Yet, we, representing as a body of men and women, who are in close touch with the people and are conversant with their everyday life unhesitatingly assert that the picture of India which emerges from Miss Mayo's book is untrue to the facts and unjust to the people of India. The sweeping generalisations that are deduced from the incidents that come to the notice of the author or that are suggested by the manner in which these incidents are presented are entirely untrue as a description of India as a whole.

At the end of the book, Miss Mayo admits that she has left untouched other sides of Indian life; and for that very reason, we can affirm that Indian life does not present the dark and evil aspect which this book suggests and that the ugly and repulsive and disgusting aspects of it that are emphasised in the book are not the predominant things in Indian society. Beauty and culture, kindliness and charm, religion and piety are to be found alike among the highest and the humblest. Miss Mayo leaves no room for these in her picture.

RELY ON THE SPIRIT OF GOD.

Further, we find that the book is being used to support the contention that there is no hope of friendly co-operation and effort with a view to the amelioration of admitted evils. The missions in India stand, as they have ever stood, for the principle that improvement must be sought by friendship by ever increasing association of all who love India, whether Indian or foreign, in all efforts for the betterment of the country by continual fixing of the mind on progress achieved rather than on the evils of society and above all by humble reliance on the power of the spirit of the one God who has made of one blood all the nations of the earth.

FAITH IN INDIA AND HER FUTURE.

If this unsympathetic recital of evils which are deep seated enough but not universal, as the book seems to imply, leads to despair of any progress or to embitterment of the relationship between Indians and Europeans or to any weakening of the joint efforts being made for the betterment of the people of India, the result will be disastrous to both India and the West.

We have faith in India and India's future. We have faith that she will be able, strengthened by the spirit of God, to obtain deliverance from these evils. We earnestly desire that East and West should co-operate to this end in a spirit of love and understanding. Our fear is that this book may by its lack of understanding, its exaggeration and its unfairness make such co-operation more difficult for both sides. For this reason we have felt impelled to issue this statement to the peoples of India and to the missionary leaders in the West."—Free Press.

WHY HE CHANGED TOUR PROGRAMME

VICEROY'S EFFORTS AT FRESH UNITY CONFERENCE?

DELHI, Oct. 17.

Confirmation is available of the press reports that the change in the tour programme of the Viceroy is connected with important developments. It is understood that invitations over the signature of Lord Irwin have been issued to some of political leaders. Details of invitees to meet the Viceroy and the subject matter of discussion are not available. It is, however, believed that invitation to the leaders is unconnected with either the fate of the Reserve Bank Bill or the personnel of the Statutory Commission.

The series of communal disturbances and stray assaults on individuals since the Viceroy made his passionate appeal to the communal leaders, it is stated, have impressed the Viceroy with the absolute necessity of the head of the administration intervening once again. As to whether the Viceroy intends to renew the suggestions for a fresh Unity Conference or ask for support in the fresh powers to the Executive to deal with communal crimes, no indications are forthcoming. It is known, however, that the Viceroy is deeply affected by the increasing communal distemper and notwithstanding counsels of policy of drift as the only advisable course is desirous of directly and boldly tackling the problem. The leaders who may be asked to see the Viceroy, it is believed, are likely to be Mr. Srinivasaiyengar, Mr. Jinnah, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Jayker and others.—Free Press.

NEW RLY. STATION AT TEHERAN.

SHAH PERFORMS INAUGURAL CEREMONY.

TEHERAN, October 16.

The Shah of Persia performed to-day the inaugural ceremony of the first railway station at Teheran in the presence of the Crown Prince, Ministers members of Mejliss, notables and members of the Diplomatic Corps.—Reuter.

THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR

M. RAKOWSKY'S SECRET DEPARTURE

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Peking.—M. Rakowsky has departed secretly for Berlin.—Reuter.

CLEARLY HEARD FROM SYDNEY

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL BROADCASTING

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The British Broadcasting Corporation special receiving station successfully picked up a programme from Sydney which was relayed all over Great Britain. The speech was remarkably clear, though the atmospheric conditions necessitated the abandonment of the experiment before the conclusion of the programme.—Reuter.

Information has been received in Howrah that two attempts are made on the 4th and 5th instants to wreck the Up Punjab Mail between Madhupur and Jhaja.—Free Press.

"MISCHIEVOUS INTERPRETATION OF MY SPEECH"

MR. PILCHER EXPLAINS

We have received the following message dated London, October 17, through the Indian Radio Telegraph Co., Ltd.:—

"Mr. George Pilcher has made a statement to the Central News as under:—

"Immediately on my return, after two months' absence in Brazil I was shocked to find mischievous interpretation placed on my speech at the 1912 Club, and an avalanche of bitter reproaches brought on me. My speech was animated by a genuine affection for Indians and the desire to assist a more rapid progress of their country. I never used the word "shut," but merely asserted that the inevitable result of the Hindu prohibition of re-marriage, especially of child widows (would be) the tendency for those widows either (to) degenerate into unhappy domestic drudges or reinforce the ranks of prostitutes. In no spirit (there was) scorn, still less hatred. I exercised my elementary right (to) discuss these matters and attempt (to) direct English and Indian public opinion to the true kernel (of) India's difficulties."

MUSLIM EDUCAIONAL PROBLEM

COMBINE TEACHINGS OF MOSQUE AND SCHOOL

CALCUTTA, October 16.

The problem of Muslim education in Bengal cannot be satisfatriiy solved unless the teaching of the mosque is combined with the lessons of the school, said Moulvi Abdul Karim presiding at the anniversary of the Islamic Education Trust at Naraingunj.

The need was for system of vocational education and for pioneer missionry efforts to educate the masses.—Free Press.

A Lahore message says: "The suit for Rs. 12,000 damages for alleged defamation brought by Dr. Mohammad Alam, barrister, against the editor and proprietor of the "Siyasat" newspaper was dismissed exparte to-day owing the plaintiff's absence."—A. P.

LOST POSITION RECOVERED

NORTHERNERS RECAPTURE KALGAN

PEKING FORCES' IMPACT WITH SHANSI SOLDIERS

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Peking.—It is officially announced that the Northerners have recaptured Kalgan whence they were recently driven out by the Shansi forces.—Reuter.

WITHHELD TELEGRAMS TRANSMITTED

INSULT TO INDIA'S WORKING CLASS

GOVERNMENT JOINING HANDS WITH RAILWAY?

KHARAGPUR, Oct. 17.

The telegrams withheld by the local Telegraph officials as objectionable have been since transmitted to their destination and Mr. Mukundalal Sircar, th Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation has received a communication to that effect.—Free Press.

WITHHOLDING OF SIRKAR'S TELEGRAMS

WORKERS RESENTMENT

KHARAGPUR, Oct. 17.

The proscription of telegrams relating to developments of the situation concerning the railway workshops at Kharagpur, handed over by the authorities of the Labour Union last week, was strongly resented by the workers at a mass meeting held under the presidency of Mr. V. V. Giri.

INSULT TO WORKING CLASS.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Mukundalal Sircar said that the action of the officers of Government who were responsible for non-transmission of the telegrams amounted to an insult offered to the working class in general and seven lakhs of Railway men in particular. It was also proved that Government were joining hands with the Bengal Nagpur Railway administration to crush the legitimate aspirations of workers and deprived them of their bread.

Mr. M. Singaravelu Chetti of Madras observed that Government or any other autocratic body would not yield to mere protests. There was no as trying to achieve anything, he said, without any definite action. For this purpose, he suggested that the Telegraph men who were so well-organised in the country should stand by their comrades, the railway workers at Kharagpur.

A resolution of protest against the non-transmission of the telegrams from Kharagpur, last week, was finally passed.—Free Press.

CHANCES OF COMMUNAL DISTURBANCE

KHARAGPUR, Oct. 17.

In the course of a message to press, the Secretary, B.N. Rail. Union, says that the Agent's Conference with men of different communities appears to have created high tension which may lead to communal disturbances, causing breach of peace, though peace is being maintained up till now.

In all the meetings of the Union, the labour leaders have been explaining how peaceful the situation is and have been exhorting the workers to continue to be peaceful. Interested parties, continues the Secretary, are bringing forth bias and prejudice into prominence and setting one community against another, and thereby putting the labourers in the wrong.—Free Press.

SYMPATHY WITH KHARAGPUR WORKERS.

E I RAILWAY EMPLOYEES RAISE FUND

PATNA, Oct. 17.

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the East Indian Railway Union, held last night, it was unanimously decided to express full sympathy with the demands of the Kharagpur railway staff and help them financially for which purpose an appeal for subscription has been issued.

Mr. Devkiprasad Sinha, President of the Union and Mr. Mitter, Secretary of the Union will attend the special conference convened at Kharagpur on October 29.—Free Press.

ON LONG CRUISE

R A F BOATS LEAVE PLYMOUTH

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Rugby.—The four Royal Air Force flying boats left Plymouth at the scheduled time this morning on their long cruise to India Australia and back to Singapore via Hongkong. After circling on the water surface at the entrance to the inner harbour, signal for departure was given by a flying boat of the local flotilla which rose and flew round them. As the Empire flying boats took the air punctually at nine o'clock, H. M. S. "Caster" now at Plymouth preparatory to sailing for Chinese waters fired the salute which was echoed by the shore saluting battery.—B. O. W.

VICEROY ON TOUR.

VICEROY'S CAMP, KULU, October 16.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin and party arrived at Sultanpur last evening. They had a very pleasant trek over the hills from Narkunda and enjoyed good sport in the Jalori pass. Owing to heavy rain it was feared that the road would be impassable but the Punjab P.W.D. repaired it in time.

Their Excellencies intend to spend three days here visiting Kulu Valley and fishing and will then motor to Jhatingri where they will be the guests of the Raja of Mandi.—A. P.

CURE FOR COMMUNALISM

ESTABLISH FREEMAN'S CITIZENSHIP

DR. B DUTTA'S ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

"Youngmen of to-day would be leders of to-morrow. They should therefore imbibe all progressive and liberal ideas to set their country and her organisations in a new light. Most of the ringing problems of the day might be solved if they could acquire knowledge and change their angle of vision. Nations die by standing still and survive by importing new ideas," said Dr. Bhupendra Dutta, presiding over the Backerganj Youngmen's Conference held at Batajar.

While all nations were marching forward India, he said, was boasting of her stagnation with high-sounding words. Indian problems were not difficult but were made difficult. Efforts were made to rouse the masses, but some self-seeking men, he complained made the agitation communal which ended in bloodshed in certain parts of the country.

COMMUNALISM—A SYMPTOM.

Communalism, he said, was a symptom and not cause. Whole communal problem centred round the economic problem. Hindus and Muslims wanted jobs and better their own prospects. In that anxiety they forgot themselves and were exploiting the masses to achieve their own ends.

Dr. Dutta appealed to youngmen to bring an open mind on broader questions of public life. He wanted them to analyse things for themselves with an unbiassed mind. There could be no Hindu or Muslim nation by itself. They should try to establish a freeman's citizenship in which Hindus and Muslims could enjoy the same rights without trouble and fear their watchword should be sacrifice and service the duty that lay before them was to save the masses from exploitation. Their efforts should be directed to what Deshbandhu set forth before them as rules for the emancipation of the nation. Their aim should be Swaraj for the masses and not the masses for Swaraj—Free Press.

PICE FUND FOR DETENUS

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

A suggestion for the inauguration of a pice fund, each contributing a pice every month to be utilised for helping the detenus or their families, thereby assuring them that the country was at their back, was mooted at a public meeting held yesterday at Beadon Square, Mr. Narendranath Sen presiding.—Press Press.

ANTIQUITY OF COTTON

INTERESTING DISCOVERY IN SIND

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

A discovery of some interest that has just been made by the Archaeological Department is that cotton was used in India for textiles as far back at 3000 B. C. The evidence for this comes from the pre-historic city of Mohenjodaro where recent excavations brought to light a silver vase filled with jewellery and round about the vase had been wrapped a woven cloth, of which some fragments still adhered to the metal. Needless to say these fragment were in a very fragile condition after their 5000 years in the soil, but the examination of them which has been made by Mr. Turner, Director of the Technological Reseach Laboratory, Indian Central Cotton Committee at Bombay, leaves no room for doubt that they are true cotton with the typical convoluted structure, which is the peculiar characteristic of that fibre. The ancient Babylonian and Greek names for cotton material (Sindu and Sindan have naturally pointed to the Indus region, as the home of cotton-growing, but there has always been a doubt as to, whether the cotton known to the Babylonians and Greeks was not obtained from cotton trees. (E. G. the silk cotton tree, Eriodenron Anfractuosum rather than from the cotton plants of the Genus Gossypium). This doubt is now disposed of by the discovery that true cotton of the latter kind was used foar weaving in Sind at the age referred to long before even iron had been discovered.—A. P.

RAKHI DAY IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

The Rakhi Day, symbol of unity introduced in 1905 during the Partition days, was celebrated in Calcutta with a procession in the morning. A public meeting was held in the College Square in the evening, Mr. Leakut Hossain, organiser of the function, presiding.

Speeches were made on the origin of the day and introduction of the boycott movement. Appeals were also made for unity.—Free Press.

MINISTERS AND THEIR TOURS

PRESIDENT TO GOVERNMENT'S RESCUE

LABOUR REPRESENTATIVES ON THE CORPORATION

BILL POSTPONED TO JULY SESSION

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Oct. 17.

The debate in the Bombay Legislative Council, to-day was anything but lively. It seems that the spirit of the debate is gone with the end of the official business. To use a traders' expression, the House transacted to-day a good deal of business and consequently the proceedings were of the nature of merely "plodding along." The question time was a bit engaging, as it engendered a little heat in the House. Mr. P. R. Chikodi had asked for information as to how much money each Minister had spent on his official tours in the Presidency during the last year. The question emanated, it is believed, from the frequent visits which Mr. B. V. Jadhav, the ex-Minister for Education, is said to have paid to Satara Dstricit which everybody knows is his constituency. The present Minister for Education advised the questioner to refer to the Ex-Minister for his information. This could not have been done according to the preedure of the Council, and, consequently, Mr. Jadhav was spared a personal explanation. Mr. Mukadam asked whether a Minister could carry on an election campaign along with his official duties. There was nothing to prevent him from doing that, was the unctuous reply of the Leader of the House. There would have been an unending volley of supplementary questions had the President not intervened in good time to save the Leader from a ticklish situation. The President has got an extraordinary knack of throwing a cold douche on the enthusiasm of the non-official members, and getting the Government adroitly out of the woods.

Syed Munawar's Bill providing for four nominated representatives of Labour on the Bombay Municipal Corporation passed through quite an unexpected development. To the utter surprise of the House, Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar and Mr P. J. Marzban lent their unstinted support to the Bill. The former went to the length of calling the Bill one of the most reasonable measures discussed on the floor of the House. It is no wonder that being a nominated member both of the Corporation and the Council, Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar once again swore allegiance to that sanctimonious principle Indian politics known as the nomination. The Bill provides for four more nominated seats and consequently adds to the Government strength. After a good deal of debate the consideration of the Bill was postponed to next July session with a view to gather the opinion of the Corporation regarding the proposed change in the constitution.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan fought hard over his Bill, which sought to restore to the City Municipalities their power of discretion to fix the percentage of the repairs of buildings within the Municipal boroughs The Bill was rejected. Towards the end of the day, Mr. R. G. Pradhan moved an address to the Governor requesting the latter to appoint Standing Committees of the Council as recommended by the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Government of India Bill. The mover rightly observed that a lot of mismanagement in the Development Department might have been averted had there been a Standing Committee to assist the General Member with their counsel. Mr. Pradhan made a lengthy speech in support of his proposed address.

To-morrow the Council sits in the morning will be prorogued early in the afternoon.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

Further discussion of Mr. Syed Munawar's Bill to amend the Bombay Municipal Act was resumed to-day at the meeting of the Council.

INTERPELLATIONS.

At question time Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola was told by the Home Member that during the last year the total amounts of the tax at four per cent. realised from betting on the totalisator in Poona and Bombay were approximately rupees four lakhs and rupees eleven lakhs respectively. The amount betted in both the places was in the neighbourhood of four crores.

Mr. Chekodi asked the Government to state the places together with their districts visited by each of the Honourable Ministers during their tours in 1926 and the total expenditure incurred by each Minister on account of such tours. The leader referred the questioner to certain statements kept in the Secretary's Office. To a supplementary question, the Minister for Education replied that in 1926 Mr. Jadhav was the Minister and he was present in the House. He would be in a better position to give a reply. It was against the procedure of the Council to ask a question to a non-official member and Mr. Jadhav could not be made to reply.

MINISTERS AND ELECTIONS.

Mr. Mukadam: Can the Ministers carry on their election campaign along with their official work?

The leader of the House replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Mukadam: What is the primary object of the Minister's official work or election campaign?

The Leader: Obviously official work.

The president put a stop to supplementary questions by calling for the next question.

PORT TRUST ACT AMENDED.

The first hour after question time was taken up by Government business when the adjourned discussion of the Bill to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act was resumed. Several amendments moved by the General Member were accepted by the House without any controversy. The Bill was carried through all its readings.

The Mahul Creek Bill also was carried with several consequential amendments.

Mr. S. C. Joshi supported the bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act. The second clause of the Bill stipulates that out of the nominated members on the Bombay Municipal Corporation four shall be representatives of labour employed in different trades and industries in the City who shall be nominated by Government in consultation with the respective labour organisations.

Mr. Joshi told the House that labourers formed nearly 45 per cent. of the city's population and hence it was but proper that should get at least some representation on the Corporation.

LABOUR IN SELF-GOVT.

Mr. Mir Mohamed Baloch supporting observed that the best way to train labour for Local Self-Government was to give it an adequate representation on all the institutions of Local Self-Government. Mr. P. J. Marzban supported the bill. His opposition to the other bills of similar kind, was, he assured the house, based on honest convictions. The speaker wanted to know, however, the exact definition of labour. In the opinion of Moulavi Rafiuddin Ahmed, labour would be very useful in the Corporation.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar supporting said that it was one of the most reasonable Bills discussed on the floor of the House. However he wanted labour to be represented by persons very intimately connected with labourers and their conditions and not big men like Messrs Marzban and Ginwalla who were living in palatial buildings. The Minister for Local Self-Government wanted the Bill to be referred to the Corporation for the opinion of that body.

Mr. B. G. Pahaljani moved that the consideration of the Bill be adjourned to the next July session. Sir Vasantrao opposed the motion which was carried in the division. The Bill was adjourned to the July session.

A BILL FOR THE RICH.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan then moved the Bill further to amend the Bombay City Municipalities Act of 1925. The Bill seeks to restore the discretion of the municipalities deduction in respect of the annual letting value for repairs etc. according to the varying circumstances. The condition of the mover was that the additional burden had fallen very heavily on the poor.

The Minister for Local Self-Government opposed the Bill saying that it was in the interests of rich people. The mover, he said, was trying to take away from the municipalities their legitimate income. There was besides no complaint from any municipality. The Bill was further opposed by Mr. B. G. Pahalajani

BILL REJECTED.

After tea-recess Mr. Narayandass Becher opposed the City Municipalities Bill. The mover, he said was benefiting the landlord rather than the tenant.

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, supporting, observed that the Bill only sought to give some discretion to the Municipalities. The expenses on repairs, he argued, were not uniform throughout the Presidency and therefore it was unjust to fix any definite percentage.

Mr. H. Dow, Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage, opposed the 1rst reading of the Bill. He was surprised to find that a champion of the poor as the mover of the Bill styled himself, had come forward with a measure which was primarily in the intersets of landlords. His argument was that the loss of Revenue which the Municipalities would suffer in case the Bill were carried would have to be made good by imposing fresh taxation. That would be an additional burden directly or indirectly on the tenants. Mr. V. N. Jog supporting pointed out that in most of the mofussil boroughs a majority of the houses were in occupation of poor owners and they were the people whom the Bill sought to benefit. In his reply Mr. Swaminarayan told the House that he had brought forward that measure on the strength of the resolution to that effect passed by the Ahmedabad Municipality and not on his own initiative. The Bill was at last rejected in the first reading.

BOMBAY CITY MUNICIPALITIES ACT.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani moved the first reading of the Bill to amend further the Bombay City Municipalities Act of 1925. The statement of objects explains that the original Bill contained no provision for the extension of the term of the municipalities in existence under the old Act. The Act of 1927 only partially remedied the defect by enabling the Government to extend it up to the end of this year. In view of the fact that no general election can be held in accordance with the rules framed under the old Act, and in view of the fact that the new rules must, in the ordinary course, take long to come into operation, it is necessary to bring this Bill to prevent a standstill of, and a deadlock in the Municipalities, the extension of whose term has not been provided for by the Amending Act of 1927. Being of a non-contentious nature the Bill was carried without any hitch.

The leave was then granted to introduce the following Bills.—A Bill to amend the Bombay Pleaders' Act; the Local Boards Act Amendment Bill; a Bill to amend the Land Revenue Code; the City of Bombay Police Act Amendment Act; a Bill to amend the Bombay Hereditary Offices Acts and the Maternity Benefit Bill.

The House then proceeded to discuss the motions to amend standing orders. Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan moved that on the prorogation of a session all pending notices shall be carried over to the pending list of business of the next session. The motion was rejected.

SANDING COMMITTEES OF LEGISLATURE.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan moved that an address be presented to the Governor requesting him to appoint immediately Standing Committees of the Legislative Council as recommended by the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Government of India Bill in paragraph 10 of the report. The mover told the House that the appointment of these Committees was left entirely to the discretion of the Governor, and hence he could not bring in resolution which might have been ruled out of order. The Government of India, he said, had attached a great value to these Committees as they had recognized that these Committees were of immense use to the legislatures. Coming to the Bombay Government, the speaker emphasized the fact that a lot of mischief which the Development Department was responsible for, might have been avoided had there been a Standing Committee to advise the General Member. The motion was on when the House rose for the day.

"VINDICTIVE" ARRIVES TO VINDICATE

STIFF-NECKED GOVERNOR OF SHANTUNG

TROUBLE OVER DEMAND OF SALT REVENUE

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Chefoo.—H. M. S. "Vindictive" has arrived here to prevent a possible raid on the local branch of the Hongkony and Shanghai Bank, where a proportion of the salt gabelle is deposited. This tense situation is due to the attitude of the local representatives of Chang-Tsung-Chang, Governor of Shantung, who during the past month have been demanding considerable salt revenue lying here, threatening the foreign inspector with instant dismissal and arrest, failing compliance with their demands which they are backing up with an armed force. Hitherto no payments have been made.—Reuter.

LT KOPPEN REACHES SINGAPORE

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Singapore.—Lt.-Koppen, the Dutch aviator has arrived here.

An earlier message from Batavia states that he left Batavia for Singapore on October 11).—Reuter.

CAPT CHALLE REACHES ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 17.

Captain Challe, the French airman who is flying to Bangkok arrived at Bamrauli aerodrome from Karachi at half past four this afternoon. The airman leaves tomorrow at sunrise for Calcutta.

The airmen do not know English but spoke to Brigade Major Cardigan and Mr. Rice of the "Pioneer" in French saying they had a good going from Karachi. They will be the guests of the "Pioneer" for tonight and will leave for Calcutta at sunrise to-morrow morning.

ITALIAN GOVT AND THE HOLY SEE

LONDON, October 16.

Rome.—As aa reply to "Osservatore Romanos" suggestion "Popolo di Roma" the leading Fascist organ lays down three conditions of agreement. Firstly there shall be no concession from Italian state without previous understanding with the Holy See with regard to the acceptance, secondly the previous acknowledgement of Papal territorial sovereignty no matter how tiny the territory may be, and thirdly there shall be no foreign interference.—Reuter's Special.

FOOTBALL

NADKARNI CUP FINAL

COLABA RANGERS BEAT KIRKEE.

The final of the Nadkarni Cup Football Tournament for Indian teams played between the Colaba Rangers and V. King George's Kirkee, provided a fast and interesting game as any seen in the Harwood League. It is surprising what great strides football amongst Indians has taken in this city, and in a year or two it is not improbable that we shall have teams here corresponding with the ability and fame of Mohan Bhagan and East Bengal in Calcutta. Excitement there was in plenty and the pace fan was such as to test the endurance of the fittest team.

Colaba Rangers won two goals to nil and, if sheer determination counts, they fully deserved their victory. But there is no doubt that the better side lost and for this the Kirkee team were decidedly unlucky. On two occasions Narasimuloo had open chances of scoring and actually did so, but he resorted to sharp practices and was rightly penalised by the referee.

The first half was very even and up and down play produced no score though both goals were often in danger. Opportunism and speed of action before the goal proved to be the deciding factor which weighed the balance in favour of the local side. From a sudden break away Manaji netted the first goal from close range. Kirkee attacked and several free kicks, well taken by Velongani almost materialised. Narasimuloo was presented with an excellent opportunity to equalise, but instead of charging the ball through, he carried it into the net and was pulled up for hands. Not content with this, he deliberately tapped the ball forward soon after and scored. The referee had actually awarded a goal, but a consultation with the linesman cleared matters and a free was awarded against Kirkee. Nevertheless Kirkee persevered and several fine first timers just missed by inches. Colaba Rangers made a sudden rail in the closing stages of the game and Manaji scored the second goal for his side.

There were scenes of wild enthusiasm amongst the supporters of the winning side, who paraded the trophy all round Colaba and eventually finished up with piling into a taxi, some fifteen strong, and indulging in a joy ride. A very popular win. The Rangers are to be congratulated on their excellent progress in the tournament.

Colaba Rangers 2 goals.
V. King George's, Kirkee Nil

Colaba Rangers:—Tookaram; Prem Lal and L. Ramchander; Ranjee, Peters and Vishwanath; Sitaram, A. Ramchander, Banoo, Manaji and Francis.

V. King George's, Kirkee:—S. Marri, D. Munuswamy and Velongani; M. Munuswamy, M. Murri and I. C. Saman; C. Munuswamy, Krishnan, Narasimuloo, K. Munuswamy and Samping.

ATHLETICS

HINDU-GYM SPORTS, 1927

Owing to the enormous number of entries in each event, the Sports Committee of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay have decided to run off the Heats of the principal events of the Divali Sports on the afternoons of Thursday and Friday the 20th and 21st inst. at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

It will be a pleasant surprise to many competitors, to hear that two more important events have been added to the programme already published. These are the 220-yard flat race and the 880-yard flat race.

The following Heats will be run off according to the dates given as under:

Thursday (20th inst.) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.): —(1) 100-yard Flat Race. (2) 440-yard Flat Race, and (3) High Jump.

Thursday (20th inst.) at 5-30 (S.T.): (1) 120-yard Hurdles Race; (1) Broad Jump. (3) 220-yard Flat Race, and (4) One-mile Cycle Race.

Entries for the two fresh events will be accepted till 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Wednesday the 19th October 1927.

HIS AUSTRALIAN TOUR

DEWAN BAHADUR NARRATES IMPRESSIONS

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

Under the auspices of the local Madras Club lecturing at the Gaiety Theatre Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar gave a graphic account of the impressions he gathered during his visit to Australia. He described the enormous strides which people were making in every walk of life with the help of the national government and pointed out that prominent features of their life were free education, most modern methods of agriculture and public health. Australia feared national danger from Japan and China hence her opposition to free immigration. But he had pleaded for different treatment for Indians who came from a country which was part of the British Empire.

Sir Mahomed Habibullah hoped that representations made by Mr. Rangachariar to the Premiers of West Australia and Queensland for state franchise to Indians in those states would soon bear fruit. On the whole Indian in Australia was looked on with friendly eyes and could make best of his opportunities. This fact must induce contentment among Indians already settled in the Commonwealth and cordial friendship aided by interchange of visits between Australia and India thus helping to knit into a firmer texture the fabric of Empire. (Applause).—A. P.

NEW MENACE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

COLOUR PREJUDICE CROPS UP AGAIN.

LEGALISED UNFAIR TREATMENT OF INDIANS.

ANTI-ASIATIC MEASURES GALORE.

DURBAN, September 24.
(By Mail).

Indian opinion in South Africa is once again agitated over the implications of the Indo-South African Agreement. The issue has been brought into prominence by the sentiments expressed by the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri in his speeches in this country after his return as the Agent to the Governor-General for South Africa. Two speeches have won for Mr. Srinivasa Sastri warm appreciation from even the most anti-Asiatic circles. The Indian community realises that the first aim of Mr. Sastri should be to win a hearing before he can plead for the Indian cause. But there is a feeling growing that while the Indo-South African Agreement would be efficacious in regard to promoting actively repatriation of Indians its provisions would be ineffective in securing redress of old as well as new grievances.

NEW MENACE BREWING.

There is no end to the measures calculated to harrass the Indian community. The Johannesburg Municipal Council is making bye-laws to segregate the coloured and Asiatic races on the tramways.

The administrators of Public Health Committees is carried in such a manner as to render them instruments of oppression. The Durban Town Council has also a plan on hand for extending its borough with a view to segregate the Asiatics in the so-called extension area. Then there is another legislation to displace Asiatics from employment in any manner in the liquor trade.

It is thus in an atmosphere sucharged with anti-Asiatic feelings that the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri has been speaking in a manner to give cause for apprehensions to the Indian community.

Following are excerpts from Mr. Srinivasa Sastri's speeches which explain the agitation in the Indian mind:—

PRAISE FOR THE EMPIRE.

Speaking at the Durban Town Hall, Mr. Sastri styled himself as one of the members of the subject race and yet, he was enthusiastic over the Empire sentiment, because, he asked 'who can read the beginnings of the Empire, small and obscure, trace its growth to its present status without feeling that the greatness of the Almighty has rested upon it'. He further said: 'The British Raj enabled every race and every colour to rise to the height of its opportunites and to attain what its capacity might entitle it to'. 'In India, the Empire had proved of incalculable good. It had induced peace and progress and carefully nurtured the institutions of industry and education. India had received the blessings of British Literature, and what better reward could there be for acknowledging British suzerainity? I cannot make a clear enough picture of the Empire to show all the moral qualities of the principles of administration and the enduring qualities of righteousness, justice and fairplay. For these terms, the British Empire had become a well-known synonym.'

REPATRIATION SCHEME.

Speaking at New Castle, explaining the Capetown Agreement, Mr. Sastri declared that 'in India, it was granted that it was the European community's welfare which must be in the forefront in South Africa. You must determine the type of life and the culture you wish evolved. At the Conference in Cape Town it was felt that it was necessary to get rid of that part of the Indian population of South Africa. There was the existing repatriation scheme, but it was not working well and we tried to improve it. To fit the facts, we resolved to change it into assisted emigation scheme, and we resolved that the inducements should be increased. Now, for the first time, the Government of India came into the scheme and co-operates with the Government of South Africa.'

Speaking at Ladysmith at a reception by the European Mayor, Mr. Sastri said 'that the honour of the Indian Government as well as the high honour of South Africa' was in his safe keeping as, it would be in your possession, and explaining the Cape Agreement, said the main features were 'by careful measure to reduce the population of Indians in South Africa and that the remainder would be assimilated to the Western standards of life:—points based on the highest principles of humanity'. 'If his mission did not prove a success' said Mr. Sastri, 'then it was for some other scheme to be devised in an attempt to solve the problem.'

Referring to the assisted emigration scheme, Mr. Sastri at New Castle, said 'you can take it from me that not 3 per cent. will find it possible to fulfill the conditions required in order to return to South Africa. This, I regard, as most important. It has two aspects,—first the sentimental part accruing to the Indian population; and second the material part, accruing to the people of South Africa.' 'I myself have not the least doubt whatever of all the changes and improvements of the repatriation scheme, this will be found the most useful.'

Speaking at a civic reception at Dundee, Mr. Sastri said that 'the franchise question stands outside the Agreement and that he had been expressly forbidden by the Indian Government to discuss it.'

WORKERS SQUEEZED OUT.

In Natal, the operation of the Wages Act and Industrial Conciliation Act is having serious effect and causing considerable unemployment among Indians. Several Indians who havve been displaced by the working of industrial legislation based on White Labour policy, have interviewed Mr. Sastri, but to no effect as the Indian Government having conceded the principle underlying the White policy cannot now ask for the amelioration of Indian workers. The ranks of the Indian unemployed are on the increase. Printers, furniture-makers, boot-makers, bakery men are being squeezed out and their places are given to the Whites. The fixation of minimum wages in the above industries has resulted in the owners of these industries preferring to employ men of their own colour to Indians.

BOYCOTTING INDIAN TRADERS.

In the Transvaal, the Anti-Asiatic Boycott Association have launched a vigorous campaign of boycott against Indian traders and they are meeting with ready response. This Association has also appealed to the Associated Chambers of Commerce for support to its anti-Asiatic campaign.

What the Indian community want to know is how far the Capetown Agreement tolerates these oppressive measures against the Indian community and what would be the effect of the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri's pro-Empire and pro-White policy speeches. Over 400 Indians have already left for India and about 800 more are waiting to leave for India chiefly because of unemployment in this country.—Free Press

UNWARRANTED INSULT TO INDIANS.

UNJUSTIFIED RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

DURBAN, Sept. 24. (By Mail).

The Johannesburg Municipal Council have adopted bye-laws by which seats will be reserved for members of the coloured and Asiatic races on the tramways. The Transvaal British Indian Association protested to the Municipal Council and the Administrator of Transvaal against the proposed tramway bye-laws and pointed out that they constitute (1) an warranted insult to Indian as a civilsed and self-respecting community, (2) unjustified racial discrimination based on colour and (3) legalised unfairness of treatment on public vehicles.

The Administrator promised that due consideration will be given to these representations before any legislative action is taken on the lines of the tramway bye-laws put forward by the Johannesburg Municipal Council. Reports are current that the Municipal Council has applied to the Provincial Executive for permission to put into force these bye-laws, but the Indian community have received no further intimation from the Administrator of the result of his consideration of the Indian view-point.—Free Press.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT CHALLENGED

DHARWAR, Oct. 17.

Mr. R. V. Joshi and six other Municipal councillors had applied for declaring the election of Basangoda as President of the Municipality as invalid.

The Joint Sub-Judge has issued an injunction order forbidding Basangoda from acting as the President of the Municipality.—Free Press.

SEGREGATION IN MOMBASA

GOVT. POLICY AFTER 1923 WHITE PAPER

INTERPELLATION IN KENYA LEGISLATURE

BROACH, Oct. 16.

An important statement on the question of segregation in Mombasa made by the Kenya Government spokesman before the Legislative Council closed its session is available here.

The Hon. Mr. J. B. Pandya asked the Government with reference to a Notice appearing in the Kenya "Official Gazette" regarding tenders for certain plots in Mombasa Township:—

(1) If these plots were reserved for Europeans only?

(2) If the reply be in the affirmative, would Government remove these restrictions according to 1923 White Paper policy laying down the principle of no segregation in Township Areas?

(3) If the reply be in the negative would Government state the reasons therefore and,

(4) Would Government state reasons for asking tenders in this case instead of the usual procedure of sale by public auction?

COVENANTS BEFORE 1923.

The Colonial Secretary replying to the question stated that the reply to the first part of the question was in the affirmative. As regards the second part, he said, the member was no doubt aware that the declaration of the White Paper of 1923 against residential segregation as between Europeans and Indians could not in practice be applied without qualification in areas governed by Covenants made before 1923, when segregation was, under Imperial sanction, part of the settled policy of the Colony. In such areas the policy of the declaration of 1923 was limited in application by the facts of the situation since Government could neither unmake covenants entered into before 1923 nor accept the liability involved in ignoring them.

THE ONLY COURSE POSSIBLE.

The question whether or not a particular area came under this limitation must depend upon legal opinion as to whether sales without restriction would adversely affect existing interests or render Government liable to claims from holders of existing titles in the area. Government had been advised that in the Mombasa area, to which the member's question referred unrestricted sale would affect existing interests and would expose Government to claims from existing holders.

The course taken by the Government was therefore the only course possible if the plots in question were not to be withheld indefinitely from residential occupation.

With regard to the fourth part of the question tenders were called for at the urgent request of the District Committee and Town Planning Authority. The urgency was due to the lack of houses in Mombasa, which was still very serious.—A. P.

MOTHER INDIA.

(Continued from page 6.)

view for September, 1927, page 349). The writer quotes the testimony of Rev. Dr. Aked:—

"Famine in India was chronic and things were going from bad to worse. In the first quarter of the nineteenth century there were five famines with a million deaths; in the second quarter, two famines with half a million deaths; and in the third quarter, six famines with five million deaths. The average income told the same tale. India had retrograded materially and the simple fact was that the longer our rule continued, the worse the condition of things became." The last devastating famines in the country were those of 1897-98 and 1899-1900.

Besides, the Government has been directly encouraging the raising of raw material which Great Britain requires for her people and her industries. The figures are given in my book, "England's Debt to India."

SILLY.

Chapters XVII and XIX contain much that is true, mixed up as usual with falsehoods, but the conclusions at the end of Chapter XIX are as silly and apologetic of the policy of the British Government as are characteristic of the rest of the book. The following concluding sentence is a gem of logic:—"And, given a people still barbarian in their handling of their own women, it is scarcely to be expected that they should yet have taken on a mentality responsive to the appeal of dumb creatures. Unhappily for the helpless animal world, Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is, under the current Indianisation movement, a "transferred subject" of Government. That is to say: in each province working the "Reforms" the administration of this branch has been transferred by the British Parliament into the hands of an Indian minister. Dumb creation pays with its body the costs of the experiment."

DHARWAR, Oct. 17.

Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, President-elect of the Secondary Teachers' Conference and 200 delegates arrived at Dharwar on the 16th.—Free Press.

25000 MILE CRUISE

"MOST AMBITIOUS SERVICE FLIGHT"

FLYING BOATS FURNISHED LIKE HOTELS

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The most ambitious service flight yet planned began at 9 this morning at Plymouth, when four airforce supermarine flying boats, commanded by Group Captain, Cave-Brown started on a 25,000 mile cruise to India, Singapore and Australia.

Shore batteries boomed a salute as the flying boats, with white hulls and aluminium wings in graceful yachtlike lines, scintillating in brilliant sunshine, circled preparatory to the historic flight. Machines are designed

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (OCT. 18TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Jocthabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LIBRA.

If to-day is your birthday, the heavenly signs indicate that the world has neither been poorer nor richer by your debut on the stage of this wonderful world. This means no disparagement to you, neither any compliment, though you are a good complement in Nature's handiwork. Some one has sung of Newton thus:

"Nature and Nature's laws lay hid in night.
God said: 'Let Newton be, and all was light.

Nobody, of course, will sing of you in these high complimentary terms. Your family lay hid in some remotest corner, far from the madding, muddling crowd, and by your addition into the family there has been no real 'light' to speak of, in the small family, let alone the whole world. You have the great knack of trimming your sail according to the breeze, gale, hurricane or tornado and often carry the day when more honest men (and even honest women,—there're bags of them, indeed, in this world) wring their hands in despair. You are of humble parentage, but that should prove no bar to your progress. Mr. Lansbury says that the son of a day labourer may make a quite exceptional senior wrangler, and the daughter of a duchess may be best suited to be a nurse". You are not gifted with intelligence enough to be a wrangler, senior or junior, nor are you fitted only to wrangle and wangle. You can best be a stump orator in which you can harass your opponent by wrangling, and haranguing. If woman, you are proud and peevish and would never brook opposition or insult, for has it not been truly said that every hen is a queen on her own dunghill. You would, if your vanity is wounded (really or in your imagination only) act like that strong woman of San Francisco who had ordered her finance a day previous to the 'nekah' ceremony (look at the ways of the modern girl. She orders even before wedlock and tying down the fool in fetlock) to put on a certain kind of tie only at the ceremony, and the wretch happening to soil the tie, preferred to put on another, and the tyrant after the ceremony had commenced found out the great insult done to her, and surprised the padre and the assemblage by saying that she did not like to accept him as her mate and went away in a huff!

by Mitchell, creator of the Schneider Cup winner and are equipped like a hotel and provided with medical stores, workshops and spare parts, which make the machines virtually self-sufficient during a year's tour.—Reuter.

AHMEDABAD NOTES

AHMEDABAD, October 17.

The Gujarat College has contributed Rs. 1502 to the Flood Relief Fund of which Rs. 1001 have been contributed by the Musical and Dramatic Society of the College.—A. P.

Seth Mangaldas Girdhardas has opened an industrial school for women in Raipur where various home industries will be taught to women.—A. P.

NEW LIGHT ON ZOROASTRIANISM

(Continued from page 6.)

of the monumental land-mark of Bartholomae's Dictionary, He has not detected the false readings, and a number of phantom words occur. Hence the justification of Lommel's severe criticism of this great book. .....

Dr. Hertel goes much deeper than Geldner. He shows the system of syllables into which the Avesta text is to be divided according to the laws of prosody. He proves that like the hymns of the Rig Veda, the songs of Zoroaster have been composed as strophies, but that the poetry of the younger Avesta is otherwise built. He pursues his subject further. "It is most fascinating" writes Dr. Hertel "to know how in Eastern Iran in ancient times the form of poetry was developed which was revived many centuries later in all its minor details in Europe." For, the poetry of the younger Avesta shows exactly the form of the old French epic and the early middle High German poems and he compares the Avesta pieces with the Chanson-de-Roland in rhyme and assonance. In the younger Avesta hymns, we have not only assonance but also rhyme. The discovery of this is attributed by Dr. Hertel to Walter Porzig who pointed numberous rhymes to him when both were working on the tenth Yesht in Leipzig.

DEFECTS AND IRREGULARITIES.

One fact emerges out of the present researches of Dr. Hertel the present traditional text of the Avesta is disfigured by false words and incorrect sentences. Those who have from time to time studied the ephemeral writings of mine will have noted the emphasis I have laid on this fact and the cause of it. In much greater detail Dastur Khorshedji Pavri has called our attention to the irregularities in the Avesta composition. Dr. Hertel gives them here with all the weight of that autority which attaches to a master of his position. One manuscript was in the Aramic character as the prototype of our scriptures. These have the defects of all Semitic writings, which ordinarily omit all the vowels. Researches conducted on the basis of prosody reveal to our astonishment that in these manuscripts very often the word endings were not written at all. They were to be supplied by the reader who was supposed to know the language. The invasion of Alexander threw the religious documents into confusion and the study of Avesta fell into dissetude. The Arsacides attempted to restore the religion. In between there was a gap of centuries. During this the Mobeds had neglected the study of the Avesta. The proof lies in the sparse and defective commentary, which we find in the later recensions of the Avesta. But the greatest disservice of the custodians of our holy books was that they failed correctly to vocalise the texts. They did not supply accurate word endings. They did attempt to supply certain gaps, but often without success. Therefore, we find our Avesta texts full of uninflected and falsely inflected words and phrases. Supply in place of the traditional wrong word or false syllable the correct ones as required by the law of prosody, and you restore the text to original purity.

A REVOLUTION.

The metre further helps us to separate the older portions from the younger in our sacred books. Dr. Hertel gives credit to the Aramic arch type for details, the technicalities of which must be left to the specialist. I call attention to it so as to do the fullest justice to that old mode of discredited writing. The civilized world is only now awakening to the deficiency of the Semitic alphabet. Turkey only last year attempted to replace it by the Latin and Persian is casting about for a more scientific alphabet than the one imposed by the Arabs since the seventh century. With all their negligence the Zoroastrian priesthood had the acumen to realize the meretricious inadequacy of the Semitic script. They invented one of their own, a very cumbrous one obviously but one which made for accuracy and fidelity to the pronounced word. With infinite patience Dr. Hertel analyses the structure of the Avesta text. His list of corrections is staggering. The more I study him the more I am convinced of two facts: his conscientious profundity and the necessity of our once more examining his novel theory regarding the origin and the affinities of the Avesta which like the pioneer attempts of Andreas and Wackernagel, should not be left without an unbiassed examination. Dr. Hertel might well be set the task of revising which would mean a re-casting Bartholomae's dictionary. We are on the threshold of a revolution in the study of Parsi sacred books.

FUTURE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA,

CLAIMS OF KARNATAK.

BY M. S. SIRDAR, B.A. (OXON), BAR.-AT-LAW.)

In his article No. 6 on the "Future of Indian Constitution" published in this paper on the 13th instant, Sir Hari Singh Gour has declared that the future Constitution of India must be framed on Federal lines and that language should be the basis of such a Constitution. But on reading the learned doctor's article one is dismayed and disappointed to find that he has completely overlooked the claims of Karnatak in the future programme. It is unfortunate that even men like Sir Hari Singh have not been sufficiently impressed with the just claims of this our poor Karnatak. Sir Hari Singh is prepared "to placate the local sentiment" of various territories and according to this sentiment he divides the country into seven Provinces or Sub-Provinces, viz.: (1) Bengal, (2) Oria, (3) Hindustan, (4) Maharashtra, (5) Andhra, (6) Madras, (7) Sind. It will be seen that Kanarese language and Kannad territory are not even mentioned. But it is now recognised on all hands that Karnatak as it lies to-day is ruthlessly dismembered and partitioned.

LANGUAGE, THE ONLY BASIS.

Parts of what Sir Hari Singh calls "Maharashtra" and "Madras" in his divisions mentioned above were once upon a time parts and parcels of a Kannad Rajya. Take, for instance, the districts and areas now called Sholapur, Satara, Bellary, Coimbatore and Salem. These districts which were once upon a time pure Kannad territories are now swallowed up either by Maharastra or Madras. But if one were to take a plebiscite on the basis of language these districts will and can never be called Marathi nor Madrasi. They are predominantly Kanarese both in language and culture. It is no use huddling these territories—which are historically, linguistically and culturally Kannad—into a hybrid province called by a whimsical name. If language is going to be the deciding factor—and Sir Hari Singh Gour and other responsible leaders do admit that that will be the only convenient basis—of the future Constitution, it is no use doing the thing in a clumsy and haphazard manner.

RETURN TO PRE-BRITISH DIVISIONS.

The present political construction of India—which is an anachronism at present—must be overhauled thoroughly and the claims of important languages must be frankly recognised. It may be urged that if every important language were to be recognised as a basis, provinces would be too small. But my reply is that we need not be misled by our obsessions about a "province" and its extent. They are in no way sacrosanct. There will not be the slightest harm done if the new provinces (or divisions or States, whatever you may call them) are small. Every student of Constitutional Law knows that some of the Cantons of Switzerland are even smaller than some our cities. Still they are autonomous in every sense and are the constituent units of the Swiss Confederation. We stand to lose nothing by dividing our country into smaller units. On the contrary I think that India being a poor agricultural country will be highly benefited by a return more or less to its old pre-British territorial divisions—which were much more reasonable than the present ones. This is no place to give details; but I can say this much that the New Karnatak will be extended over a space of nearly 44,000 square miles in area and its population will be more than 8 millions. Indeed, a very decent political State, that is! Let us not be misguided by our prepossessions about our notions of "Province", "Presidency", "Governor", etc. Let us take all the important languages of India and make them the basis of our future Federal Constitution. Let it lead us wherever it likes. When we do so, our poor Karnatak, once a rich and a prosperous country, will receive once again some of her due.

TOWN HALL EXHIBITION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In my interview with your representative on the subject of Modern Indian Paintings exhibited recently at the Town Hall, I have clearly said that it was a poor show for the reasons I have therein given. It seems, however, that there is an effort, unmistakable to anyone who reads craefully the accounts recently published about the exhibition, to misrepresent the work of the Bengal School. It is not difficult to trace the identity or the skill of those who appear to inspire the versions about the exhibition. I shall be content with the following:—I repeat that the exhibition has not in fact been fully representative of the best examples of the Bengal School. Mr. Rahamin knows this. Mr. O. C. Gangoly—the editor of "Rupam"—personally wrote to Mr. Rahamin that as there was a travelling exhibition in America of the works of this School, the pictures which Mr. Rahamin will receive from Calcutta are bound to be second-rate. Mr. Gangoly also wrote to me to that effect, and I showed my letter to Mr. Rahamin several days before the exhibition. Mr. Rahamin, as the sole organizer of the exhibition, has been responsible for the exaggerated statements appearing in the papers as this exhibition being the finest one ever got up in India and he has thus misled the promoters and the public. As regards the academy proposed by our society I would welcome the idea and help it as far as it lies in my power, if it is to be worked as I said it should be worked. Any proposed academy of that kind, to work successfully and well and to be truly national, should have the hearty co-operation of all artists, art-lovers, critics, and sympathisers, and above all should have an outstanding personality to inspire, instruct and guide, who must be not only a great creative artist, but a true interpreter of India's cultural genius. Mr. Rahamin is sadly mistaken if he thinks that he can use our society or the Bengal School of painting—since he has no place in Bombay—to serve ends he has in view.—Yours etc.

BURJOR N. HREASURVVALA,
Hon: Art Critic, "Rupam,"
Promoter, "Society for the Encouragement of India's Art."

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CALCUTTA.

OUR ANDHRA LETTER

DIVISION ON LINQUISTIC BASIS

CONTROVERSY OVER PROPOSED UNIVERSITY

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJAHMUNDRY, October 12.

The question of the formation of a separate province for Andhra on linquistic basis has once more come to the fore-front in the Andhra public life. The Secretary of the Andhra Mahasabha, Mr. M. Annapurniah, had a whirl-wind campaign in favour of the Andhra province last month, in Chittur, and the Ceded Districts.

The secretary addressed numerous public meetings in those districts. Resolutions were passed supporting Mr. Jogiah's (M. L.A.) resolution on the Andhra province and requesting their representative in the Assembly, Mr. C. Dorasami Iyengar to support Mr. Jogiah's resolution.

At Bellary, it was significant, both the Andhra and Canarese citizens met and passed a resolution unanimously that there should be an Andhra province for the Andhras and a Canarese province the Canarese and their representatives in the Assembly and the Councils should support both, when they came up for discussion. Of course it was made perfectly clear that the Canarese portions would not be adversely affected by the formation of the Andhra Province.

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY.

The controversy regarding the head quarters and centres of the Andhra University has been raging for the last two months in the Andhra country and the matter at last was settled at Bezwada by the Senate of the Andhra University having decided by a large majority to remove the head quarters from Bezwada to Anantapur and to develop the three centres contemplated by the Andhra University Act viz: Vnzagpatam, Raiahmundry, and Anantapur simultaneously. The idea is to develop Vizagpatam as a first-class technical centre and make Raiahmundry, and Anantapur the seats of Honours courses in sciences and Arts respectively. The Senate is purely an Anndhra body with an entirely educational out-look and as such its decisions command the spontaneous support from all Andhra.

The approval of these decisions by the Madras Legislative Council is expected to be a formal affair, but interested persons are moving heaven and earth to get the question reopened by the Legislative Council and the Andhra Conferences which are going to meet within this month will be discussing this momentous question. Thus the conferences this year promise to be exceedingly lively as several non-congressmen are also attending to take part in the discussion on the Andhra University.

GARDEN SALE AND RADIO CONCERT.

COMMITTEE'S THANKS

The Ladies on the Committee of the Garden Sale and Radio Concert which took place lately at Helena's School, Poona, in aid of the Guzerat and Sindh Floods Relief Fund, desire to express their most grateful thanks to His Excellency the Governor for lending his band on the occasion.

The Committee expresses its special thanks to Miss. Sorabji for lending her school building and compound, and for all the help given by her school children on the day, as also to all the ladies and gentlemen as well as shops, too numerous to mention, for their gifts in the shape of donations, articles and refreshments.

Special thanks are also due to Mr. Dostmahomed Chenoy, N. Rustomji & Sons, P. Pocha & Sons, Mr. F. Chenoy of the "Deccan Herald," the Managers of the West End and Empire Cinemas, Mr. Nariman Metha, Messrs. Shankar Ramchandra, the Western India Turf Club, Mr. Saunders of Hotel Majestic Dr. N. Billimoria of Napier Hotel, E. Muratore, and Messrs. Macedo & Co. for their valuable help in various directions.

It has been decided to hand over the net proceeds which have amounted to Rs. 2,067/- to Mr. Devdhar of the Servants of India Society for distribution in Guzerat and chiefly in Sind.

As there are a number of articles left over the Committee is arranging a small sale at reduced prices at the Ladie's Club, 3 Lothian Road, Poona on a day to be announced later.

LIST OF THE DONATIONS.

The list of donations received is as under:—

Rani Dhunrajgir 50, Mr. Harkisondas 50, Mrs. C. A. Ghaswella 50, Miss. C. Mama 50, Mrs. G. Billimoria 50, Mrs. Kekabhoy Premchand 25, Mr. Patel (Koregoan Park) 25, A. Friend 25, Mr. Cawasji Sett 25, Mrs. E. B. Dustoor 25, Mrs. K. B. Dustoor 25, Mrs. K. R. P. Shroff 21, Rani Saheb of Sawantwadi 15, Mrs. B. F. Madon (Bombay) 15, Mrs. Cassim Mitha 11, A. Friend 10, Mrs. Jafferbhoy 10, Mrs. K. Chaiwalla 10, Mrs. M. Mogol 10, Mrs. K. Taleyarkhan 10, Mrs. R. A. Dubash 10, Messrs. Randelia 10, Mrs. N. P. Dubash (Bombay) 10, Mrs. Serin Vakil 7, Mrs. S. Cama 5, Miss Nariman 5. Total Rs. 559.

Captain Challe left Karachi place at 7-50 on Monday morning for Allahabad.—A.P.

Schellingwoude.—The German seaplane DL-220 has set out for Lisbon 'en route' to Azores and America.—Reuter.

EDUCATION NOT ENOUGH.

WANTED RIGHT IDEALS

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Oct. 16.

The second sitting of the Conference commenced at 3-30 p.m. with a usual recitation of the Holy Quran by Maulavi Nazir Ahmad Khujandi. He was followed by two poets, Mr. Shaikh Usman Shad and Maulavi Saiyed Bashir-uddin of Nasik, who recited their impressive poems on the advantages of learning. Report of the General Secretary of the Conference for the last year was then read on behalf of the Secretary by Maulavi Nazir Ahmad Khujandi. The report dealt with the work done during the last year and 'inter alia' refuted the charges levelled against the Conference by a group of local oppositionists headed by Munshi Qutabuddin Khan Raqi. The report was unanimously adopted. Afterwards a speech was read by Mr. K. S. Jatar on "Co-operative Movement," followed by Mr. Z. A. Barni who spoke on religious education in Muslim schools and colleges. He at the outset defined what religion connoted and urged that religious education should begin at home. He exhorted the Mussalmans to live up to th eteachings of Islam which was so much misunderstood to-day and to repudiate by their actions that Islam was a persecuting, narrow and dogmatic religion. He emphasized the necessity of the study of comparative religion as it alone would enable the Mussalmans to understand their sister-communities in India. In conclusion he requested the audience to do all to eradicate the religious bigotry and bitterness at present prevailing in the country.

IDEALS OF EDUCATION.

Rao Bahadur P. C. Patil read his English speech on the "Importance of Agriculture" and regretted that the people paid very little or no attention to this most important subject. He was followed by Dr. Zakir Husain, M.A., Ph.D., Principal, Delhi Muslim University who spoke for about half an hour on the "Ideals of Education." His was the most important utterance of the evening and it made a profound impression on the audience. He warned at the outset that the cry for education and more education was only a meaningless cry without a determination of the ideals which that education was meant to realise. All education was not desirable. There could be education which was worse than ignorance. The dynamic personality of Sir Syed Ahmed laid Muslim educational policy on a certain track in which it had remained since, for there had been hardly and productive educational thinkinf agter him. It was time that Mussalmans paused to consider what ideals they proposed to realise in their educational system. According to the speaker education was a social function. Society was not merely an agglomeration of individuals but a living organism with a personality. It changed, for change it must if it were to continue to live. But inspite of all the change it retained the central identity of its being. Cessation of change as well as loss of the group-identity meant death both to the organism and to the society. Besides the unconscious factors of inheritance, language, customs, property and so on, which went to transfer the past to the future generations of society, advanced communities had to make conscious purposive effort to keep up the continuity of the social consciousness. That conscious effort was education. The speaker then remarked that it had manifestly two ideals to serve, the ideal of conservation and the ideal of change. All education to be worthy of the name should guarantee the transference of all that was best in the past culture of that group to the future generations and provide for the development of individuality independent enough to ensure creative energy for changing the social constitution under the changing circumstances. To build strong one had to build deep.

The next item on the programme was a lecture in Marathi by Rao Sahib B. P. Vagholkar, Dy. Director of Agriculture, on "How Agricultural improvements reach the Cultivators." This sitting came to an end after tea was served by Mr. Haji Ahmad Qasim and after another magnivcent donations of Rs. 2,000 was announced by the President. A group photograph of the President, members of the Governing Board and others was then taken.

The Conference met for its 3rd sitting at 8 p.m. at the Haroon Hall when Mr. V. S. Toro, Visual Inspector, delivered a lecture in Marathi on Egypt by means of specially prepared slides. The Hall was full and the lecture was listened to with keen interest. He was followed by Maulavi Ahmad Mukhtar Siddiqi who spoke on Zakat (compulsory alms) in Islam and laid stress on the fact that the best way of utilising it was to spend it in the cause of education. The gathering dispersed after mid-night.

There was another function arranged for the night, viz., dinner at the Turf Club to meet the President. His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson was also present. The gathering there consisted of about 150 persons and it dispersed late at night. His Excellency freely mixed with the guests and looked in the best of spirits.

LAST OF CENSURE MOTION.

PRESIDENT PATEL BUSY.

OUR POONA LETTER.

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Oct. 16.

Public life in Poona in the last week presented a double aspect, half light and half dark. Sunday, the 9th instant, witnessed a charming ceremony under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan. It was the anniversary of the Maharashtriya Vyayama Shala. This gymnastic institute is only three years old. But such has been its output of work and effect upon the public, and such is the efficiency and selflessness, with which it is managed by its Secretary, Mr. S. V. Damale, that within its short existence, it has become an institution the dearest and nearest to all persons and parties, whatever their views in political, social and other matters may be. To-day more than 500 young boys of Poona are on the roll of the Institute, and they are being taught various sorts of games and sports and other arts of physical development. Recently quite a new and unexpected feature has been added. The local military authorities have deputed a soldier to give lessons to our boys in military drill and sports. Boxing also has been introduced. This very fact is enough to show how exceptionally popular and super-party the institution has grown. On this day of the anniversary, sports of boys were held and the public was shown what rapid strides the institution was making in the matter of coaching its boys physically. After the exhibition of sports, the Hon. Mr. Pradhan made a short speech and donated a sum of money also. His speech was satisfactory and forceful beyond expectations. He appreciated the wrok of physical development carried on by the Institute and congratulated it on the love of physical development which it was spreading far and wide among the younger generation of the citizens of Poona. Some other donations also were announced and the pleasant function came to a close. On the ground leased for a nominal rent by the "Kesari" Office, it has erected two buildings, and even then it is becoming every day impossible to accommodate the rising number of students. The hundreds of people that had gathered on the occasion of the ceremony dispersed with a profusion of good works for the institution and a shower of blessings.

MR. PATEL IN POONA.

The bright colours of the public life in Poona evidenced by the above ceremony were enhanced by the Hon. Mr. Patel's visit to Poona. In Poona he is held to be one of the most capable of Indians, though all look upon him as a political enigma. He was properly received on the Railway platform, and he spent his three days with the Hon. Diwan Bahadur Harilal Desai, Minister of Education. He had a number of engagements in Poona and though he had a slight attack of fever, he did keep them all. He was entertained to 'pan-supari's' by various public institutions like the Kesari and Mahratta Institute, the Vyapari Sangh and the Gujerathi Bandhu Samaj. Wherever he goes, he has a knack of being a 'persona grata', and in spite of the hard lines over his face, his simple badly tailored dress and growing beard, he has in abundance a sly sardonic humour in him, embedded in his classical word "Narayan-Narayan." In the "Kesari" Office he casually observed: "I wish Tatvasaheb were here. He must be telling you a lot of things about how I was behaving in the Assembly." He attended the Council sessions with great diligence, but the presentation of the Municipal address was a dominant function in honour of his visit. The address mentioned his services to the local self-government in this Presidency; it eulogised his services to the public in the Bombay Council and in the Assembly both as a member and the President. His speech in reply was quite in keeping with his profound close experience of local self-governing institutions. He advised the City Fathers not to consider themselves after election to be representatives of a particular ward but of the whole city, and appealed to them to set an example to the Bombay Council that was holding its session only a couple of miles away from the Municipality. He insisted on the people having a full power over the purse which would solve all the difficulties that confront the spread of primary education and the realisation of Prohibition. The same thing was needed in the Government of India also. He also advised members of the Municipality and Local Boards, to take care before the appointment of their executive officers who ought to be, he pleaded strongly, left to look to the details of their offices, without any the least interference from the members, whose duty was to lay down the policy on general lines. This piece of advice seemed to go home to members who sat in front of him, on account of the vote of censure that was under discussion in the Municipality against its Health Officer. Mr. D. V. Gokhale thanked the Hon. Mr. Patel, and after the distribution of 'pan-supari', the function was declared over by the President, Dr. Naidu.

TALEGAON JUDGMENT.

The dark half of public life began with the announcement of the judgment in the Talegaon case. 45 persons were sentenced to fines of various amounts. Mr. Davare, their leader, was fined Rs. 200. Within 24 hours, the total amount of fines, namely, Rs. 1,375, was made up by Talegaon people by subscription. On the next day, the persons were released, and they were taken in procession through the city from Rasta Peth to Shivaji Mandir, where a public meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. J. S. Karandikar, to congratulate for their stand those people had taken against the order issued by the District Magistrate of Poona, under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting all kinds of processions with music. The walk-out of the Councillors in this action had a rousing effect on the public, and it was felt, though in the matter of the University Bill, these Councillors had betrayed the public by entering into the Government lobby, by their walk-out they had shown that there was at least some grit in them. The reply of His Excellency the Governor to the deputation that waited upon him, in this case, has not given satisfaction to anybody here. It consisted of nothing but sweet words, sure not to be put into practice. The public feeling in Talegaon matter is very tense, and no one knows to-day what turn it will take in days to come.

VOTE OF CENSURE.

The vote of censure against the Health Officer, to which I referred in the last letter, came for discussion again before the general body on Friday last. Speeches against the Health Officer showed that the members of the School Board who had been wantonly insulted by the Health Officer were righteously indignant. As everywhere else, there were members in the Municipality also, whose hearts went out into bursting sympathy with the Health Officer. After long negotiations and whisperings, it was decided, however, that the Health Officer should tender an apology, and the Health Officer thereupon withdrew the insulting remarks that he had made in his report against the School Board, and the sorry matter was dropped.

LATE MR. DAMALE.

Mr. S. K. Damale, the Editor of the former "Rajakaran" and "Rashtramat" and a local pleader, expired this morning after an illness of over a fortnight. He was a Non-Co-operator for some time, and he had made the two papers, "Rashtramat" and "Rajakaran", widely popular among the Marathi public. For some time he wrote in the "Mahratta", and was a professor of English in the Fergusson College. In the Mulshi Satyagraha, he had gone to jail for four months.

UNITY BY LEGISLATION.

C. P. M. L. C.'S MOVE

BILL TO PROMOTE COMMUNAL CONCORD

NAGPUR, October 17.

To prepent Hindu-Muslim dissensions by legislation is the aim of Mr. T. J. Kedar, M.L.C., who has framed a bill for the purpose for the Central Provinces Legislative Council.

The bill framed by Mr. Kedar seeks to to put an end to Hindu-Muslim disputes by enacting in clear language the right of Hindus to take out processions with music before mosques, along the King's highways and provide for a speedy and final determination of a dispute in which this right may be challenged.

In regard to cow-slaughter over which there has been wrangling among the communities, Mr. Kedar suggests the best way would be to prohibit cow-slaughter during all Muslim festivals. He contends hat Islam does not insist on cow-sacrifice for the purposes of "Kurbani."

For the purposes of his Bill, Mr. Kedar includes among Hindus, Jains, Budhists and Sikhs.

In his definition of cow, Mr. Kedar includes, bullocks and young ones of a cow.

Among the Muslims he includes, Khoja, Bohra or Kachi-Memon.—Free Press.

PREVENTING CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

NO NEED OF ADDITIONAL POWER TO S. P. C. A. AGENTS

The question of giving more power to the Agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is going to come for discussion before the Bombay Legislative Council. The Secretary of the Bombay Hack Victoria Owners' Association has addressed a letter to the members of the Bombay Legislative Council in which says that the power which these Agents already possess is sufficient for the work they are expected to do. But, as things stand, instead of using this power for achieving the objects of the Society, that is for preventing cruelty to animals, they utilise it for extracting money from the poor drivers. As the drivers are generally poor and illiterate they cannot defend themselves in the open courts and are generally fined for the alleged offences.

The Secretary has further proved by giving figures that the number of Victorias and Khataras is decreasing and he thinks that it is mainly due to the harssment of the Voctoria drivers and owners by these Agents. If there is increase in the power of these Agents it is likely that the number will still decrease and it would surely mean hardship to the thousands who are supported by this work.

The Secretary has enclosed some letters which were addressed to the Police authorities and through which it was brought to their notice that the Agents have been misusing their powers.

The Association is of opinion that in these circumstances it will not be proper to give additional powers to the Agents of the S.P.C.A.

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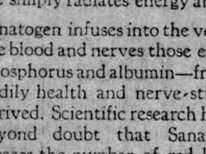

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(Abstracts from letters received.)

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DR. HOOTAN ON INDIGENOUS SYSTEMS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Hakim Aboo Yusuf Isfahani's article, on the above subject, published in the newspaper, was so lucid and correctly based on arguments and facts that it hardly requires any further comment. The writer has clearly brought out the historical and educational value of the Ayurvedic and Unani system of treatment.

It is a well-known fact that patients getting disappointed with modern western treatment, seek the help of the Ayurvedic or Unani doctor at the last moment. Even then in almost 50 cases out of a hundred, where all hope is given up by practitioners of western methods, patients are rescued from the claws of premature death by the Ayurvedic or Unani method of treatment.

(As a proof of the above assertion and to clear every possibility of doubt in regard to the Ayurvedic or Unani system, Hakim Rashid Ahmed Khan quotes "a few instances out of a hundred in almost all of which I have succeeded in effecting a cure. The patients so treated were members of Bombay families, very very well known to Dr. Hootan, the Government of Bombay and almost every resident of Bombay./"—Editor "B.C.")

The instances quoted above are from families well-known to every Doctor and also to the Government of Bombay. Besides these there are hundreds of instances of treatment in the middle and lower classes, where Unani and Ayurvedic methods have proved more successful than the Allopathic system. I may also mention that the experience of many Unani and Ayurvedic doctors of Bombay where they have successfully treated similar cases bears out my own observation and experience. If these instances and facts were to be brought to Dr. Hootan's notice he will, I am sure, change his opinion about Unani and Ayurvedic Treatment.

I am not aware whether Dr. Hootan was present at the time when the influenza epidemic prevailed in the city. If he was not, he can refer to the facts from the newspapers of that period, during which I treated 600 patients with only three casualties. My publications and notices, in the papers at the time proving that treatment by ice of patients suffering from cold, was harmful, were fully appreciated by the public and the doctors. The abandonment of treatment by means of ice lessened the number of casualties. I came to know later on that certain doctors and medical societies expressed their appreciation of my method and gave their warm congratulations to me for the same. These facts also bear sufficient testimony to the system I am following. Dr. Hootan may refer to the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Sanj Vartman" of those dates dates should he care to verify my statemtens.

It is, indeed, a great misfortune that a learned and scientific scholar of the type of Dr. Hootan should be so ill-informed about the Unani and Ayurvedic systems of treatment. I venture to put just two questions to the Surgeon General: What will happen if quinine and other extensively used drugs are not available in India? Is it not a fact that during the war, when English drugs could scarcely be had in Bombay and certainly not in villages, that drugs were prepared out of Indian herbs and used by different processes in the hospitals and dispansaries. My second question. Does the success of Western treatment depend in completely abolishing the Unani or Ayurvedic systems of treatment'. Is it not possible that you should try to make a success of your own method, and at the same time allow us to succeed in our own? The fact that keeps us from receiving any encouragement, from the Government or the Municipal Corporation, is the false propaganda that is being carried on against us from certain interested groops of well-known and influential doctors. The many resolutions proposed in the Bombay Corporation in favour of opening new Unani or Ayrvedic dispensaries in each Ward were thrown out because of this false propaganda of those Doctors.

I would in conclusion beg of the Surgeon-General, that without being fully acquainted with beauties and defects of the Unani or Ayurvedic systems and without making the fullest enquiries it will be a gross injustice to condemn once and for all this system and those who profess it. It is advisable, therefore, to hold a Conference of all the Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners and therein prove to them the falsity of their system. Let them be given a chance of fair trial by tendering for such patients who after a very long treatment of western methods have lost all hopes of recovery and where all the attempts, counsel and treatment of allopaths have proved utter failures, and allowing them to treat these every patients Ayurvedically the result will be either the establishment of their system or its final condemnation. I am ready and willing to abide by such a decision.

I do not disclaim the worth and value of the system and the methods of these esteemed doctors whose names have been mentioned and who are capable and efficient in many directions. The fact, I want to assert is that a chance of the Unani treatment may also be given to those persons who have lost hope in life. I am certain a bit more of generosity and a bit less of professional jealousy will be to the good of humanity at large.—Yours etc.

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REAL NEEDS OF MUSLIM EDUCATION

EDUCATION MINISTER'S OPENING ADDRESS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, October 16.

The following speech was delivered by the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilalbhai Desai in opening the Bombay Presidency Muslim Teachers' Conference in Poona.

It is a great pleasure to me to be present at this Bombay Presidency Muslim Teachers Conference and to have been asked to open its deliberations. I was expecting to be informed of the scope of this conference and what subjects it was going to discuss. In the absence thereof I assume that you will discuss questions how efficiently to impart education to infant and adult minds. The question of the expansion of education more or less depends on the Government the Local Authorities and private effort; but quantity without quality is hardly of much use, and the quantity of instruction mainly depends on the teaching profession.

I regret to have to make the admission that since 1921 I have noticed that teachers are mainly careful about their personal grievances and advancement and have been totally neglecting their duty to advance the education of their pupils. This is really unfortunate and I cannot contemplate the situation with equanimity.

I would therefore ask the teachers to be more attentive to their duty than they are at present. Government are not likely to be removed by mere clamour be would judge the work by its quality. Why should, I ask, pupils require tuition at home if the teacher did his duty during school hours? The fact that tuitions are coming more and more into vogue goes to prove that teachers do not teach well during school hours.

URUDU AS MEDIUM.

I do not favour the view that the great communities in India should live in water tight compartments in India educational and others. The attempts made now-a-days to assume as the vernacular for medium instruction a language other than their mother tongue do not appeal to me. They really retard educational progress. The great bulk of the Mahomedan population resides in rural areas. It speaks the local vernacular does business in that language and the business books are written therein. The demand to adopt Urdu as the medium of instruction in the Presidency and Secondary Schools in fact works as a serious impediment to educational progress. There is not enough money to spare for it. The cost would be prohibitive; and the rural youth finds great difficulty in his educational progress. If the Community can finance such institutions well and good; but as at present situated it would be difficult for Government to find more money for such duplications. If Hindus were to ask for Sanskrit being the medium of instruction, how ridiculous would the proposal look? Arithmetic has to be taught in the Vernacular What does it show? You cannot do without the local Vernacular. Why then not learn Urdu as the Second Language?

OFFICIAL EFFORTS.

Yet Government have tried to meet the demand such as it is:—

(1) Urdu Schools where Urdu is the medium of instruction have also been provided in additon to those where vernacular is the medium of instruction. (2) Urdu text-books have been prepared and will shortly be printed. (3) Primary Training Institutions have been opened for training teachers for Urdu Schools. (4) Two more Central Urdu Schools have also been opened to enable Muslim boys to qualify themselves as teachers. (5) Urdu teachers have been appointed in the majority of Government High Schools. (6) Scholarships have been provided for study in Secondary Schools and Colleges. (7) The Poona School has been raised to the status of a High School. (8) There has been a steady increase in the number of the Mahomedans in the Educational Department.

As compared to the Presidency Mahomedans the Sind-Muslims are far behind in education, and their question is not complicated by the medium of instruction.

The advance depends everywhere on the parents and teachers. If parents send their children to school and see to their regular attendance and if teachers really teach, the efforts of Government and the money spent by them and the community would bear ample fruit. The teaching of English in the upper Primary standards of schools would cost less and the saving would be utilised for further expansion.

TEST YOUR SCHOLARSHIPS.

Again, I wish to impress upon you the need of awarding scholarships for merit rather than on considerations of poverty alone. Poverty and efficiency should be the guiding factor; and then alone there will be real and substantial advance.

The question of teachers reminds me of who can be better teachers for infants. In European coutries women teachers have advanced the cause of primary education. What is the position here? Women teachers and particularly Mahomedan Women Teachers are very few. As long as serious advance is not made on that line, education cannot advance fast enough.

What is wanted is a band of devoted workers in the cause of Mahomedan Education. Such gatherings are good for awakening the masses but what is really needed is the missionary spirit among the leaders of the Community as well as the teachers in order to make the Community realise the benefits of education.

Lastly, herefore I request you to discuss real problems of education which would advance the cause of the Community as whole and less of your personal grievances, for which the proper forum is the Department.

You may rely upon my sincere interest to advance the cause of education, particularly among the educationally backward Communities and to deal justly with all proper claims; and I would anxiously watch your work as teachers.

With these words I declare this Conference open with my good wishes for substantial work in the cause of education.

SWADESHI INSURANCE COMPANIES.

APPEAL TO INDIAN MERCHANTS

The Secretary to the Indian Insurance Companies' delegation had addressed a letter to the Chamber appealing to the Committee to request all members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to place their Fire, Marine, Motor Car and other classes of Insurance with Indian Insurance Companies. The letter from the Indian Insurance Companies Delegation was considered by the Committee of the Chamber at their meeting held on the 6th September when it was resolved that a circular in terms of the request made by the Indian Insurance Delegation be issued to the members of the Chamber. Accordingly a letter has been addressed by the Secretary of the Chamber, requesting members of the Chamber to lend their support to Indian Insurance Companies.

SHRADHANAND DALIT UDHAR SABHA.

ALL-INDIA DEPRESSED CLASSES CONFERENCE AT DELHI

Ramanand Sanyasi, wiring from Delhi, under October 13, states:—

The All-India Shradhananda Dalit Udhar Sabha has called an All-India Depressed Classes Conference to meet in Delhi on November 6th next. Mr. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, Barrister-at-law, Ratnagiri has been elected president. All the depressed classes organisations throughout India are requested to send doligates for the consideration of various problems confronting the movement and co-ordination and better organisation of work. Free arrangements have been made for boarding and llodging of delegates. Intimation regarding date of arrival should be early communicated here to avoid personal inconvenience.

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VOL XV NO 146— BOMBAY TUESDAY OCTOBER 18 1927 ONE ANNA

OUR SERIAL STORY.

FLAME OF THE FOREST.

A STORY OF AN INDIAN STATE

BY ALICE EUSTACE.

CHAPTER XXX.

"Sidi here tells me that a panther comes to the platform to drink every night about 10-30. It is now 10.15. Please be perfectly still; no talking or whispering; and, above all, no sneezing or coughing. Remember eyes and ears, of whose seeing and hearing power you can have no just conception, are listening and watching from amongst those rocks. So-- somewhere from that direction he will come".

Chairs had been placed before the wide window, and Miss Adeane seated herself on the centre one, received her gun from the loader, and noiselessly dropped it between her feet. The prince sat on her right, and Mrs. Verinder on her left. Ajit stood behind the middle chair, and the rest of the party ranged round in, stockinged feet, craning their necks in an endeavour to see as much of the glade as possible. The minutes crept by. Hardened hunter though she was, the American girl found herself trembling with excitement.

Ten minutes, fifteen, twenty minutes passed. The goat had ceased its piteous bleating. There was dead silence, though they could clearly discern the form of the goat stiff and inert with horror.

"He has become aware of the panther," whispered Ajit, very low. "Can't be far off now! Ah!"

Rear-Admiral Bertram S. Thesiger, who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of East Indies Station.

Suddenly, between two immense rocks at the side of the glade, there was a flash of white, and as it drew gradually nearer they saw that it was the white breast of an enormous panther. Very leisurely the great cat advanced, cunningly keeping in the black shadows cast by the rocks, until, measuring the distance, there was a flash, a streak of yellow and white, and the beast was on the platform, and with one quick movement had sunk her teeth in the neck of the goat.

Miss Adeane made to pull the trigger, but Ajit whispered, "It's a lady. Don't shoot. Ah! Another, and--by Jove, a third!"

A second panther came boldly up, followed by its nearly full-grown cub.

"All females!" said Ajit, in an almost imperceptible whisper. "Mustn't shoot."

They gazed their fill at the unique spectacle of the three huge, tawny cats as they made their meal off the goat.

"Grandmother, mother, and daughter," breathed Ajit.

Presently one of the three, with the remains of the goat in her mouth, raised her head in a listening attitude, and, seeming to become aware of something sinster in the atmosphere, leaped down and away through the rocks and scrub into the jungle, instantly followed by the other two.

The tension in the 'kotah' relaxed slightly, and the shooters stood up, glad to stretch their limbs, though still no sound was permitted.

"That looks like the end to me," whispered the American. "Not only of the goat, but of our sport also. But 'what' a sight! Unique, unforgettable."

"Shall we go?" questioned the prince. "You are tired, and there is nothing else to wait for. The show seems to be over".

"If you care to take a chance," said Ajit, "you may yet get a shot. We have seen three females; there must be a male somewhere near. To-night he has probably made his kill at some other haunt, perhaps a mile away. I should say he would come here some time before daylight to drink. On the other hand, he may not, in which case we get our trouble for thing. Still, there's the bare chance. It is for you to decide."

"Speaking for myself, I'd wait and chance it," said Miss Adeane. "That is, if you are sure you don't mind, all the rest of you".

Sandwiches and thermos flasks with hot coffee appeared, and, having munched and refreshed themselves, the party resumed their seats and settled themselves down for a watch of several hours. Their luck was in, however, for scarcely half an hour had elapsed before they were thrilled to see an enormous panther walk boldly up to the 'kotah'. Advancing with none of the stealthiness which had characterized the movements of the females, he sprang unhesitatingly on the platform, and bent over the low water-trough, facing the guns.

"Now!" said Ajit to Miss Adeane in the smallest of whispers.

On the instant she fired. The bullet entered his forehead between the eyes, and, with scarcely a movement, the beast rolled over dead.

The wild excitement which followed in the kotah' was in acute contrast to the silence of the long waiting. Opening the window, Ajit blew his whistle, and the 'shikarees' came running up, their weighted hunting-sticks in their hands. Very cautiously they approached the 'kotah' and satisfied themselves that the panther was dead. Mrs. Verinder, Miss Adeane, and the rest of the party climbed down the steep ladder-like stairs, and, taking up points of vantage near the platform, looked on while the 'shikarees' dragged the great carcass down off the 'kotah' stretched it out, and carefully measured it from head to tip of tail.

The ladies were thrilled to find that their bag was one of the biggest on record.

Chatting freely in the natural reaction after hours of enforced silence and abstention from speech, they stood around, admiring the fierce-looking beast now so still and unable to harm, the handhome head and sullen, slobbering, mouth.

The prince was a little behind, nearer the jungle.

Suddenly there was an unforgettable sound—a low, snorting snarl—among the great rocks which ringed the glade and edged the primeval jungle; a flash of yellow light; and before anyone could move to sove him, the slim form of His Highness was in the clutch of a panther---the lusty female who, earlier in the evening, had made her kill on that spot. and now, sensing her mate's need of her, had savagely dared everything to come to his aid.

With a strangled, despairing cry Flame realized her fate. Borne to the ground by the force of the great padded feet which had struck her, she told herself that this was death---death by that worrying, slobbering, white-fanged mouth. She waited to hear the tearing of hoft, warm flesh from her living limbs, the crushing of bones between those powerful jaws. She sensed the strong odour and the pressure of the hot body against her.

Suddenly she became aware of a slackening of that pressure; the jaws, red like blood, the ivory fangs, became mixed up in her brain with the crack of a pistol, the voices of men shouting.

Then she quietly fainted.

Ajit had sprung almost as swiftly as the jungle creature, in the same instant drawing his revolver, but quick as he was, he would have been too late had it not been for one of the 'shikarees,' who, seeming to rise from the very earth beneath the panther's body, had inserted himself between it and its prey. Snarling horribly, it turned on him, burying its fangs in his shoulder, while the 'shikaree' plunged his knife deep into the creature's shoulder, finding the heart. Loosing its hold, it sank to earth, but not yet was it finished. In the very last death-throes its mouth savagely gripped the leg of its victim; there was a sickening sound of scrunching bones. Then all was still. Ajit's bullet was fired into an already dead body.

Ajit raised his hand, and the 'shikarees' came running with the rude stretcher of raw saplings they had made earlier in the evening for the carcass of the panther, and on this the bleeding body of the 'shikaree' was placed, and carefully carried to the 'kotah'. One arm hung torn, and blood-oozed through the scanty linen garments into the sandy soil. The doctor, without whom no 'shikar' is risked, had preceded

Mr. M. Ramchandra Rao (brother of Sir M. Viswesvarayya) who has been appointed a judge in Mysore.

his patient, and Daventry hastened after to render what aid he could.

Ajit threw himself down on the sandy earth, concerned only with that slim figure lying there prone, motionless. He raised the Maharajah in his arms, and forced a few drops of brandy down his throat.

As the spirit strung her palate, Flame sat up, coughing and gasping.

"Where am I? Ah! Didn't she get me, after all? I thought I was dead."

Ajit, with an imperious wave of the arm motioned everyone off. Even Mrs. Verinder and Miss Adeane involuntarily obeyed his very decisive order to keep away.

In a short time His Highness was so far recovered as to be able to sit up, supported by Ajit's knee. From the 'kotah' Daventry came towards them, a strange expression on his face. He took no notice of Ajit's order to get out and not trouble His Highness.

"It's the beggar, the supplicant who was under the tree these last days," he said in a queer, breathless way. "Could His Highness come? He's done for, poor fellow! The doctor thought---if His Highness was able--it would be better if he came."

"Of course I will come! He has saved my life."

His Highness, aided by Ajit, struggled to his feet. With Daventry on one side and Ajit on the other, they reached the door of the 'kotah'.

The doctor, whose shrewd old eyes had looked often on dreadful sights put out a kindly hand, and closed the door on the faces of the other two.

"No one wi' your Highness," he said. "Alone you must come."

Fearing he knew not what the Maharajah approached the form lying on the wooden floor; yet some inkling seemed to spring from that still form and carry its message to his brain.

"Chronicle" Photos.

A group photo of the Scouts taken on the occasion of their 33rd gathering held recently in Bombay.

"OUR MR. SPENDER."

STORY OF "A HAPPY JOURNALIST."

A FULL AND BENEFICENT LIFE.

MR. J. A. SPENDERS AUTO-BIOGRAPHY.

MOST JOURNALISTS PROBABLY WHOSE STANDARD OF MERIT IS MORE THAN A SIMPLE MEASURE OF "PUBLICITY" POWER WILL AGREE THAT OF THE ENGLISH JOURNALISTS OF THE LAST THIRTY YEARS MR. J. A. SPENDER IS WITHOUT QUESTION THE "BEST." OTHER ADJECTIVES MAY BE USED TO INDICATE THE PROMINENCE AND THE INFLUENCE OF OTHERS, STATISTICALLY CONSIDERED; BY THE TEST OF QUALITY "OUR MR. SPENDER" IS FIRST AMONG A PLATOON THAT HAS INCLUDED NOT A FEW FINE WRITERS AND EARNEST AND ABLE PROPAGANDISTS.

The autobiography of which certain chapters were so much appreciated by the readers of the "Westminster Gazette" in recent weeks is now before the world in book form; and the first impression of its value is much more than confirmed, says the Rt. Hon. J. M. Robertson in a detailed notice of "Life, Journalism and Politics" by J. A. Spender, in the "Westminster Gazette."

It is a matter of combination of sagacity and persuasiveness, a rare sense of justice with an unfailing amenity, an uncommon endowment of liberal wisdom with an alert readiness to learn constantly by experience. In the nature of things, political journalism means polemic, indictment, hard hitting. It is the peculiar distinction of Mr. Spender to have raised the technique, as no one else has done, to a higher plane, upon which fairness and courtesy are the presiding spirits. In the course of these volumes he has more than once to record how certain statesmen now and then received his chastisements without resentment. The fact is that no polemist ever passed censure with less of malice. He somehow made his culprits feel that they were being judged by a good angel. This has been so often admitted by political opponents that the matter need not now be argued.

Here we see him, from boyhood up, learning his great business, and always a Liberal to the bone. At Balliol, where his classical turn was in a manner deflected by his literary and social bent, we see him enduring the restraining rigours of Jowett, and coming in kindling contact with the inspiring power of Ruskin, under which he reveals a bias to artistry of which only his intimates in later years have had knowledge. Already he presents the combination of critical independence and modest teachableness which is his special endowment; with the humour and good-humour which stamp all his writing.

THE TRAINING.

The apprenticeship of provincial journalism which he served at Hull is so told as to justify Morley's early counsel of perfection, in a way which journalists can best appreciate; though the faithful picture of the masterful uncle, the late Mr. William Saunders, does not exactly tend to secure warm esteem for that sometime notable personality. Particularly interesting is the account of the young journalist's later struggles to find a footing in London, when he informed by the editor of the "Daily Telegraph" "that my compositions not only did not come up to the standard that the "Daily Telegraph" expected from its leader-writers, but that they showed no sign that I should ever be able to reach that standard." It recalls Jowett's story,, previously told, of how an editor wanted him to recommend a young leader-writer "who can write good sense in highly bombastic language." Jowett "could have named him several, if it hadn't been for the good sense." Mr. Spender could supply that, but not the other, for the Telegraph of the days of Matthew Arnold.

Such was the original Fleet-street greeting to one who was to become the most esteemed and intellectually influential English journalist of his age. All through this autobiography we have a constant sense of the "permutations and combinations" of public life and opinion, but never more strikingly tan in the record of the journalist's own early career.

"THE HAPPY JOURNALIST."

Wordsworth's character of "The Happy Warrior" sets up for us the conception of a man of strife so dignifying his function by the poise of his temper and purpose as to make war itself a school of high character and conduct, and his life "happy" in terms of worthy energy as distinguished from placid joy. On the whole, the conception is more manageable as applied to the ideal journalist; and if he reaps the lesser fame, that is but an aspect of his merit. For Mr. Spender, journalism has been a high calling, in which what other men reckon renunciation of place and pelf is really the purposive fulfilment of the ideal.

Paravacini, his old tutor at Balliol, learning that he had become editor of the old Westminster, sighed: "What a pity! I had always relied on you for that edition of Plautus." Other men, of the trade of the pen, at times encouraged him to hope that he might escape from mere journalism into bookwork with popularity and profit; and yet others exhorted him to get into business or into public employment. It is due above all to Mr. Spender's own lifework that such counsels would to-day be much less readily offered, at least to a journalist of good capacity In the past we hove had eminent editors and eminent proprietors of newspapers; in him we have the born and trained publicist, conveying wisdom and guidance by the written word and the mental weight of the writer.

Of these qualities his autobiography is a permanent record, exhibiting at once the peculiar fairness and the penetration of his estimates of men and policies, with a constant leaning to lenity, and a reduction of all censure to a statement of the facts, without literary heightening. The presentment of Mr. Lloyd George is a test sample. On the other hand, the admirable chapters on the author's war experience reveal his power of vivid and controlled statement. His are the diction and the restraint of the scholar, managed with all the finished case of a lifetime of vigilant ready writing. For future students of the period, and of the World War in particular, this will be a document of enduring value, alike as to men and actions. In no other book of the kind is there such a wealth of memorable anecdote and analysis. Not the least piquant item is the account of Lord Grey, as an undergraduate, leading a roid on a "sported oak"—if that is the correct phrase—burning holes in the door with a redhot poker, and carrying off the captured student for a completed ragging. "That's England," as the admiral said of the picture of the traffic policeman. And there is a first-hand story of Matthew Arnold which will light up any future biography of that potentate.

THE OTHER SIDE OF "ARISTIDES."

The very best of journalists, it might be supposed, should have some touch of "the defects of his qualities." Does Mr. Spender, then, yield any? The question should be asked and answered, since to call a man Aristides the Just, without reservation, is notoriously o way of provoking reaction. Never, certainly, was there a more disorming repute and achievemen than Mr. Spender's. Heated correspondents, from time to time, have accused him of backslidings from their standards; Morley more than once repugned hotly at his calmness where Morley was not calm; and at a dinner given in his honour he has told how an irate Conservative once arraigned him as the most dangerous of all radicals in respect of his pernicious moderation. But who ever convicted him of an injustice?

He tells of many challenges; and his genial replies are less self-vindications than exenses for the challengers If you ever accused him of holding a candle to the devil (the thing has been done!) he would look into the charge with a humbly serious concern which was a certificate of innocence in itself. And, in all likelihood, he would make no protest if it were suggested that his inveterate moderation is at times a non-attainment of sheer critical truth; that some things are really black and not grey, or speckled, not white; and that, in the spirit of his remorse over the crushing sentence passed on Jabez Balfour after the exposure by himself, he lets off too many workers of mischief without even an indictment. His propositions that Chamberlain was "esssentially honest" and a "convinced" tariffist, are standing puzzles.

The query suggests itself after a reading of his impressive but perplexing chapter on "War Guilt", in contrast with his chapters on the Boer War. That was he opposed, but he "could never call it a crime." The word should not obscure the issue. The essential thing is that several of his friends—Cook, Garrett, and Milner, for instance—promoted and precipitated, as a "game of bluff", a war that wrought vast misery and deep demoralisation, which would have been averted had leading Englishmen been more just. Even over the World War Mr. Spender is little censorious of individuals; but he has a keen sense of the immensity of the accruing evil, which in the case of the Boer War he does not express. Yet moral evil is not a matter of the numbers slain.

ULTIMATE ISSUES.

The just conclusion, doubtless, is that the wisest of autobiographies is not fitly to be criticised for incomplete historic judgments; and that this—one of the very best of our times—fitly fulfils its author's master's function. It is the model of the balanced view: a view generally quite definite, but never worded with vehemence. He can put his foot down stiffly enough when necessary—as in his masterly action over the stupid boycotting of Indian journalists at the time of his first visit to the East—but he has no concern to leave indictments.

And it belongs to this tranquil temper, perhaps, to leave some ultimate issues obscurely stated. Mr. Spender's closing chapter, on "Religion and Life" will perhaps cause surprise alike to the orthodox and to the unorthodox, the theologian and the philosophic critic. For his markedly liberal survey of the drift of modern though seems to a critical eye to result in a sequence of counter-sense—an impression made now and then by him at moments in other reflective chapters. But to do that, after all, is to fulfill at this point the function of the good "general" journalist, for whom such problems are strictly outside this province. What he has given us is a luminous picture of a very full and beneficent life, very fortunately mated, and a rarely informing vision of the world in which it was lived.

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